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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solid Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1871. NO. 52.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed in the name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
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FIRST EDITION.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKVILLE

A Whole Square Destroyed.

Loss Seventy Thousand Dollars.

Buildings Blown Up to Check the Spread of the Flames.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., November 6, 1871.

One entire square of buildings was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is over seventy thousand dollars. The Clements House, owned by Robert Clements, was totally destroyed; loss twenty thousand dollars, no insurance. Barr & Mason, lessees of the Clements House, lose about five thousand dollars, no insurance. McKnight & Bro., druggists, loss five thousand dollars, no insurance; Craig & Son, grocers, loss three thousand, insured for two thousand; M. Best & Co., hat, loss one thousand, no insurance; G. F. Dodd, butcher, about three hundred, no insurance; Benjamin McCreight's barn, loss about one thousand dollars, no insurance; Glenn & Smith, shoemakers, two hundred and fifty dollars, no insurance; J. M. Steck, dwelling house, loss two thousand, insured for twelve hundred dollars; Gordon & Bro., attorneys, saved their law library, but lost the building; loss one thousand, insured for four hundred; G. Vastinder, merchant, fifteen hundred dollars, no insurance; Moore & Davis, provision dealers, loss five hundred dollars, no insurance; Thomas L. Brown, butcher, lost everything, no insurance; Jno. Dougherty loses four buildings and one large barn, loss ten thousand dollars, no insurance; Wm. Depp, loss in furniture three hundred, no insurance; J. S. Barr loses household furniture valued at fifteen hundred dollars, insured for seven hundred; Barr also loses his livery stables, with a large amount of hay, grain, &c.; loss fifteen hundred dollars, fully insured. The loss on buildings surrounding the square is about ten thousand dollars. The American House damaged by fire and water to the extent of five thousand dollars, fully insured. The fire originated in the stable of the Clements House, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The flames spread so rapidly that a great many had barely time to escape from the burning buildings. The telegraph poles in the vicinity of the fire were burned, and the wire broken in several places. The excitement was intense, horses being turned loose, and buildings blown up to save those remaining.

CHICAGO.

Petition in Bankruptcy Against an Insurance Company—The Military Occupation of the City—The Municipal Election To-day—Suit for $25,000 Damages—Applications for Shelter—The Consulate Again Revived, &c.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHICAGO, November 6.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States Court in this city, asking that the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York be declared a bankrupt and that an assignee be appointed to take charge of its assets, for the benefit of its creditors. This has been done to test the question, whether a foreign corporation, doing business in this State, is amenable to the bankrupt laws of this State. This is done under authority of an act of the General Assembly, passed March 11th, 1869, in which it is enacted, that any insurance companies, incorporated or organized under the law of any other State, desiring to do business in this State must first appoint an attorney in this State on whom process of law can be served and filed in the office of the State Auditor, and it is claimed under this act that any foreign insurance company that should come into this State to do business, should be amenable to the laws of this State, and to some extent as private citizens, and that creditors of such company should be obliged to apply to the judicial powers of any other State for the enforcement of their rights or claims. The Manhattan Insurance Company, in entering this State to do business, complied with the statutes referred to, by appointing an agent who still resides in the city of Chicago, and upon whom service can be had if process is issued by any court in the county.

SHERIDAN'S PLEA OF NECESSITY.

A special from Springfield, Ill., says: The defense of General Sheridan's military occupation of Chicago seems to rest on the plea of necessity. It is not generally known yet, but it is true that the Adjutant General of this State, an able and experienced soldier, reached Chicago the day after the fire, with four hundred and fifty picked men, and offered to the officer in charge of Garnier to enforce the laws and preserve order, and that, under the advice of General Sheridan and Mayor Mason, he returned home with his men, because there was no necessity for either. After this the regiment of which Governor Palmer complained, was organized and called into service.

THE ELECTION.

There is a deep interest manifested in the result of the election to be held to-morrow. There will be a comparatively large vote cast. The Board of Trade has resolved to adjourn over until Wednesday, and no transactions in that body will take place. The Mayor has also issued a proclamation recommending the closing of all classes of business hours during the day.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Dr. C. V. Dyer, an old and well known citizen, was arrested to-day at the suit of Thos. J. Sutherland, a lawyer, who charges that Dr. Dyer, on Saturday last, with forcible arms, made an assault upon him, beat and threw old beat him violently upon the head and face with a large and heavy cane. Damages claimed twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE SHELTER COMMITTEE

Of the Aid Society report that 5,689 persons have made application for temporary houses, and 4,178 have been granted.

BRITISH CONSUL APPOINTED.

James Warrack has been appointed British Consul for Chicago. The Consulate was abolished several years ago, but has been again revived.

CALLED AWAY.

Death of William Wadington, Esq., at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 6, 1871.

At his residence in this city to-day, William Wadington died of typhoid fever, after an illness of a few weeks. He has filled the position of master carbuilder and car inspector on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway since 1857. His remains, escorted by Knights Templar, Masons, delegates from the Common Council and Fire Department, will be taken to Allegheny City, Pa., his former home, on Wednesday, for interment. In honor of the deceased the city buildings, railroad shops, engines, offices, Masonic and Odd Fellows Halls have been appropriately draped.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE ROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 6.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was held to-day at the Company's depot in this city, for the election of directors and to pass upon a proposed scheme for the reorganization of the company, and whether in carrying out said plan they will consent to an adjudication in bankruptcy.

The receivers of the road presented their report, showing the condition of the road from the time they began the management up to the present time. The report shows a gratifying increase in the prosperity of the route, and was received and adopted, and the course of the Receivers approved. Eighty-two thousand five hundred ties have been laid, and two thousand five hundred and fifty tons of iron added to it, and $50,000 expended upon water stations and depots. The following shows the financial condition of the road: Bonded debt authorized, $8,400,000; bonds actually sold, $7,972,000; coupons unpaid, $400,000; debt secured by bonds and real estate, $4,600,000; preferred debts, $50,000; claims in litigation, $50,000; unsecured debt, $74,000; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette stock, $5,685,400; Cincinnati and Indiana stock outstanding and actually sold, $43,000. The report closes with a hope that all the outstanding claims of the road be assigned by two-thirds of the stockholders, and as the business of the road will require a surplus for a few years to pay off all its floating debt and give a valuable property in the stock, the legal complications will be speedily settled.

Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, then presented a resolution that the stockholders authorize the Board of Directors to file, in the name of the company, a voluntary petition in the case now pending upon the petition of Joel Richardson, and upon other petitions that have been or may be filed, or to consent to a sale under proceedings of foreclosure, as said Board may deem best, and in case of a sale of the property, the board is authorized to consent to the same. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Henry C. Lord and a number of distinguished Cincinnatians were present.

The following Board of Directors were elected: W. A. Booth, New York, President; A. S. Winslow, Cincinnati, Vice President; George H. Chapman, Indianapolis; S. J. Broadwell, Cincinnati; Joshua Bates, Cincinnati; Jas. C. Butler, Cincinnati; George Bliss, New York; J. S. Kennedy, New York; T. H. Parkins, Boston.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1871, 7:30 P.M.)
PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Tuesday very generally along the Atlantic coast, and winds veer to the northeast. Rising temperature in the Middle and Southern States; easterly winds will probably continue during the night on the Southern part of Lake Michigan, and northeast winds on the lower lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Little Rock Conference of the M. E. Church South, in session in Little Rock, Ark., will adjourn to-day.

The Grand Lodge of Masons convened at Little Rock yesterday.

The St. Louis, from Liverpool, arrived at New Orleans yesterday with two hundred emigrants.

Stone & Stewart's paper mill, at Brookville, Indiana, was burned Saturday last. Insured for $25,000.

The residence of Hon. Wm. Fielding, at Sidney, Ohio, burned yesterday morning.

Precautionary steps have been taken at Little Rock, Ark., to insure a peaceable election there to-day.

D. A. Sheppard, agent of the Transfer Company, suicided at Memphis yesterday. He was from Louisville. Intemperance the cause.

The town of the disaster to the whaling fleet has advanced whale oil from sixty cents to one dollar per gallon in Boston. Insurance offices there had little if any risks. New Bedford offices lose a million.

Martin Von Kleck, seventeen years old, was arrested in Boston yesterday on suspicion of stealing six thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from his father in Brooklyn.

The second annual exhibition of the Northern Ohio Poultry Association will be held in Cleveland, from November 29 to December 6th, inclusive.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, November 6.—The Federal Council has approved the draft of a coinage bill, which is to be submitted to Parliament.

LONDON, November 6.—J. S. Morgan & Co. remitted two hundred pounds sterling received from greenback for the sufferers by the forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 6, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 93 for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62 91¾; 5-20s of '65 91¾; 5-20s of '67 93½; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, November 6.—5-20s of '62 90½.

PARIS, November 6.—Rentes 57 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Red winter wheat 11s 6d@11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 9d. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middles 39s; short rib middles 40s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 6, 1871.

ARREST OF FIELDS.

The Sheriff has not yet received the order granted this morning for the arrest of Fields. No effort will be made to serve one until after the election.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The order for the release of one of the prisoners in the Ludlow Street Jail, signed by Judge Barnard, not being complied with by the Sheriff, who has of course taken advice in the matter of jurisdiction, will come up on *habeas corpus* on Wednesday.

It was ordered to-day that the members of the militia on duty shall be relieved for a short time to allow them to vote.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD INJUNCTION,

Which was to have been argued in Brooklyn to-day, was postponed till Wednesday. All the State and United States Courts will adjourn over to-morrow.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

On Saturday a clerk named Nevins attempted to take from the Register's office a large amount of mortgages, &c., involving four or five hundred city lots, but was prevented by the watchman. This morning he was arraigned and committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

George Hoffman pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money on Saturday, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Peter Furlacher was sent to Sing Sing for fifteen years for assaulting and robbing Daniel O'Halleran in October.

The case of the repeater Lazarus was postponed indefinitely.

In Brooklyn, to-day, Judge Gilbert charged the Grand Jury in regard to the election law and the punishment of frauds on the ballot.

The Court thinks that the testimony will prove the case of the young lady found sick in the Fifth avenue stage, who subsequently died, one of suicide. Mr. Mapes, of Middletown, testified, that at the Coroner's office to-day. Deceased was a highly respected and intelligent lady.

The Coroner's jury were to-day unable to fix the responsibility for the death of John O'Rourke, who was found in a dying condition on Second avenue.

One of the rumors concerning election frauds is that the Tammany ruffians intend having many of the names on the registry list voted upon early in the day, to the exclusion of legitimate voters. Where a man votes on a false name there seems to be no remedy.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer Calabria, from Liverpool.

FATE OF AN ASSASSIN.

Intelligence received here to-day reports that the assassin of the late Lord Chief Justice of India has been hanged and his body burned by a number of natives of the lowest caste.

ELECTION NOTES.

A number of prominent gentlemen, including Charles O'Conor, John K. Devlin and Oswald Ottendorfer, sent a communication to the Emigration Society, directing attention to a report that exaggerates now on Ward's Island are falsely registered, and asking that measures be taken to prevent the men from voting.

Cards have been published by O'Donovan Rossa and General Sigel, the one soliciting support in behalf of the other. Rossa states that he promises to give a third of the patronage of the office of Register to the Americans, a third to the Irish and a third to the Germans. He calls upon citizens to look out for the count, as, if he gets a fair show, he thinks he can do the business.

THE SWINDLER JOHNS AND HIS SCHEMES.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says the doings of Chief Clerk Johns, of the Pension Office, in Internal Revenue matters, will be investigated by Congress. One of the schemes in which Johns was concerned was leasing the site of a hotel, which was secured for three years at ten thousand a year for pension office purposes, and on the rental of which it is alleged a large percentage was paid to the Committee on the subject, of which Johns was a member.

THE PARIS RELIEF MEETING—SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

A letter from Paris says the meeting held to procure means to aid Chicago, which was convened by Minister Washburne, was largely attended by American residents of Paris, there being many English present as well. Mr. Washburne, in his address to Chicago is the home of a population distinguished the world over for its energy, its enterprise, its public spirit, its intelligence, its patriotism; a people, but greater than ever in the future, for they shall rise above their misfortune, and the waters of the magnificent lake that laves the shores of the burning city shall never sing its *requiem*, for it shall live. Then, in the ashes, shall be found the germ of wonder and admiration of the world. Great calamities make all nations kin. Our suffering countrymen will have the sympathies of people of all nations. Though the people of Paris are suffering from the disasters of a terrible war, they will have their warm sympathy, manifest according to the measure of their ability, in a substantial way. The great, generous heart of England has been roused, and large subscriptions have been made all over the United Kingdom. Various gentlemen spoke in behalf of the relief movement, among others Mr. Tucker, of Georgia, who said he was glad as a representative of the South to take part in a meeting which had for its object so praise-worthy a purpose. He was of the South, and he would be as ready as the North in giving to the suffering. Francis Corbin, of Virginia, also spoke in the same purpose. Thirty thousand dollars was subscribed at the meeting. M. Cochin, Prefect of the Department of Seine, had issued a circular, announcing the formation of a relief committee, asking subscriptions, stating that the suffering, although poor, desired to give proof of her fraternal sympathies in return for what the inhabitants of the United States had done for the French misfortunes.

Horse Thief Arrested Near Plymouth, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., November 6, 1871.

The horse-thief who escaped yesterday afternoon from the party who arrested him, was retaken tonight in a barn three miles west of here, where he had retired for the night. His wound, which he received yesterday in trying to escape, disabled him so that he was easily overpowered. He gives the name as Douglass, but undoubtedly this is an *alias*. He is about five feet six, very heavy set, dark complexion, heavy eye-brows, dark mustache and goatee. He is now in jail here.

MURDER IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

A Man Found on the Public Highway—His Brains Beaten Out—Murdered for His Money—No Definite Clue to the Perpetrator—A Negro Arrested on Suspicion.

The Bedford *Inquirer* of this week gives an account of a murder committed in a lonely spot four miles and a half from that place, on the night of Wednesday, the 25th ult. On Thursday morning the body of an unknown man was found on the pike, with his brains beaten out, the pockets of his garments cut out or rifled of their contents. Dr. D. S. Gratiot examined the remains, and gave it as his opinion that the man had been killed in the early part of the previous night. Deceased was a German, about forty-five or fifty years of age, five and a half feet in height, and would probably weigh one hundred and fifty pounds. He had a full beard, dark brown hair, chin whiskers and mustache of the same color. Judging from his external appearance also, he would have put him down as a regular tramper.

There were no signs on the ground where the murder was committed to show that any struggle had ensued. It was a one-sided affair. The man was found lying on his face in the gutter at the side of the road, with his head resting on the pike, and four or four yards below, showed that he must have received a blow at that point and staggered, or was thrown back where he was found. A piece of a fence rail was found on the ground, bloody at one end, and this he would no doubt use with very well. A delicate footprint in the side of the bank opposite where the man was taken into the field, and were evidently measured, and scouting parties sent out to reconnoitre. In a few moments tracks of the same size were discovered in a grain field to the south side of the pike and by following the trail three or four hundred yards the murdered man's baggage or luggage was found completely rifled. His luggage consisted of a large leather sack or pouch, containing a small sack of flour, a small sack of water or soda crackers, several small pieces of cassimere, a skein of black patent thread, needles, several bills of lading, hammer, knife, pegging and sewing awls, wax ends, a bit of beeswax, a German pocket Bible, and an almanac of 1844, and a common paper memorandum book. It is evident that the man did his own sewing and bootmending. In addition to the above, several pocket-books were in put with the contents mentioned, were found, but empty. A coffee pot containing a piece of fresh pork and several pieces of corn-pone bread, knife and a spoon were found with the man. The following was found on the first page of the pass book. It had no date (year or place) but "Wm. A. Weiss in act with J. Jacoby.

June 3, By work	87½ cts
June — Cutting for boy	137½ cts
June — By work	75 cts
June — By work, one night	137½ cts

The balance of the writing on the page could not be made out. This may possibly give some clue to some one, of the name of the deceased.

There is no clue to the perpetrators of this foul deed. Deceased may have had money on his person particularly if he was a regular tramper, and we think he was, and his murderer knew this. He had been seen in the village with Jacob Dean, a negro, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, and is now confined in jail, to await trial at the next county court. Jacob has not the most enviable reputation in this part of the country, but there is no fact or conflicting reports regarding the affair that we think it advisable not to publish any statements until we get them through the court.

The Buffalo *Gazette* of a later date says: "From papers found on his person, it is supposed that the name of the murdered man was W. A. Weiss, but whither he was going or whence he came is totally enshrouded in mystery. The tracks of the murderer are plainly seen in a plowed field near the scene of the horrible murder. Several arrests of suspicious persons have been made, but upon examination they were discharged."

The Fourth Senatorial District, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* prints in regard to the Fourth Senatorial district:

"The fight for Senator in the Fourth district continues, but up to this time it is impossible to say who has the inside track. Messrs. Gray, Knauss, Samuel Miller and Clark, each appear to be sanguine of success, and now to the list of aspirants must be added Edward G. Lee, assistant clerk of the House at Harrisburg, and Mr. Sidebotham, a manufacturer of machinery up town. A rumor is in circulation that Colonel Alexander McClure has been importuned to be a candidate.

"There is a report, which we give for what it is worth, that the Democracy are desirous of making some compromise by which, if they will consent to issue the writ and thus secure a speedy organization, they can secure the appointment of a Speaker, and by them the validity of the will was questioned. Mrs. Bolton has since married, and is now Mrs. Dolan. The property is estimated at $60,000 in value since the proceedings were entered, and is now worth from $80,000 to $100,000.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex. rel.* Isaac B. Parker et al. vs. Emminger; alternative mandamus. Time of filing answer continued to Monday, November 13, 1871. Affidavit filed.

Reed's appeal; D. C., Allegheny. Argued by C. S. Fetterman for appellant, and by White and Slagle contra.

Miller vs. Cook; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Woods for plaintiff in error, and Penny contra.

Warmcastle vs. Warmcastle; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Thompson for plaintiff in error, and by Barton contra.

Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the City of Pittsburgh; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and by Slagle contra.

Allegheny Bank's appeal; O. C. Argued by J. K. Kerr and Burns for appellants, by Winston for Mrs. Wallingford and by Mellon for Quinny.

Hockenstein's appeal; C. P. Argued by Woods and Mellon for appellants, and Marshall and Thompson contra.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. A jury in the case of Morrison Welsh, of Philadelphia, vs. George B. Wesman, of Fayette county—a case of involuntary bankruptcy—was called, but on a number of important witnesses being absent, it was adjourned until to-day.

The case of Bernard Rafferty, guardian of Harriet Oliver, *vs.* Sewing Alm, Sr., was continued.

This being the only case on the docket on the bankrupt list, the jurors—excepting those in the case referred to above—were discharged.

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Night—Arrangements Made for the Primary Elections—When the Return Judges Meet, &c., &c.

Last night there was was held a meeting of the Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee.

Mr. Henry M. Long occupied the chair and Mr. Alx. Patton acted as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Myler Mr. H. M. Long was made permanent Chairman of the Committee.

The President elect returned his thanks for the honor conferred and then stated that the selection of a day for the holding of the primary meetings would be in its order.

Mr. Slack, from the Second ward, asked that Mr. James Hunter be admitted to a seat in the committee from that ward, in place of Mr. Lyon, who was not a resident of the district. Allowed.

Mr. John A. Myler then moved that the primary election be the first Monday of the month, between the hours of three and seven o'clock P. M. Mr. Hastings amended by fixing the time to be the last Saturday of November as the time.

Mr. Hastings amended by moving the fixing of the second Saturday of November, from which Mr. Dean, a negro, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, and is now confined in jail, to await trial at the next county court. Jacob has not the most enviable reputation in this part of the country, but there is no fact or conflicting reports regarding the affair that we think it advisable not to publish any statements until we get them through the court.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

W. G. Curtis for Secretary of State.

Explanation of Irregularities in the Pension Office.

Bullock's Financial Legislation Repudiated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1871.

G. W. Curtis for Secretary of State.

It is understood that the President has tendered the portfolio of Secretary of State to George William Curtis, in case Mr. Fish finally decides to withdraw.

Not Entitled to Pensions.

Some time since Commissioner Baker had his attention called to a remarkable quest given by Senator Harlan, when Secretary of the Interior, the effect of which was to place a large number of Cherokee Indians on the pension list. After investigation he became satisfied that nearly all of these were improperly granted, and he has suspended payment upon three hundred and two. The matter is now under investigation.

Explanation in the Case of Johns.

The explanation made at the Pension Office of the charge made against Chief Clerk Johns, is that the case of the old soldiers of 1812 had been marked special by the Commissioner, and that the office report which came up to Johns represented the term of service as fifty-seven days, instead of forty-seven; that Johns then added three days for time consumed in traveling from the place of muster-out to home, and the case being regarded as very meritorious, Johns attached the certificate, which it is necessary for the Commissioner to make, in person, and signed the Commissioner's initials to it. Subsequently it turned out that the term of service was forty-seven instead of fifty-seven days. The finding of the Commissioner's personal certificate and initials in Johns's handwriting, and inspections of dates, led to the report of irregularity. The Commissioner attributes no wrong motive to Johns, but has cancelled the claim in question.

Bullock's Legislation Repudiated.

Reliable advices from Georgia are to the effect that the Legislature will refuse to recognize about fifty million dollars worth of bills assuming liability for railroad corporations, which are alleged to have been passed by the old Legislature through Bullock's influence.

Not a Swindle After All.

Secretary Belknap explains the attempt to swindle hospital stewards of their increased pay allowed them by Congress as simply one of those bargains between attorneys and clients wherein the latter have no complaint, and the Government certainly have no jurisdiction. It seems that the hospital stewards, after waiting seven years to have their accounts adjusted, sold their claims at a discount to certain agents of claim attorneys, to whom when they were personally addressed by Secretary Belknap they declined to make complaint, and would be eventually paid. Two of the principal parties engaged in purchasing these claims are L. A. Ingersoll, ex-Pension Agent at Chicago, and Pomeroy, ex-member of Congress from Iowa. The latter signed a check for the amount to be paid to each, and that only about fifteen per cent. of this sum has been realized by themselves as compensation for services rendered in having the claims finally paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed William Prescott Smith and John W. Forney Commissioners from Maryland to the Centennial celebration of Independence.

RESIGNATION.

Major Junius B. Wheeler, of the engineer corps, has resigned.

THE KU-KLUXERS.

Senator Scott has received a letter from Yorkville, S. C., dated October 29th, in which it is stated that Avery, Tomlinson and Pratton, together with twenty or thirty others of the Ku-Kluxers, precipitately fled on about one hundred and sixty deliverd themselves up. The evidence is very strong against them. There is confirmation of a large number of whippings—John H. Bailey, Robert Pollock, R. F. Kennedy, David Reed, Joseph Forbyche, A. Thomas and Oscar Lee.

Repealing Statutes—Thos. M. Bayne, John C. Newmyer, T. H. B. Patterson, J. J. Steenecck, J. R. Butcher, John Bratton, W. W. Harris.

Lectures—A. G. Cochran, H. A. Collier, W. L. Hafford, Jno. Gibbs, E. A. Monteoth, Joseph M. Gazzam, Chris. Magee.

Court Rules—R. F. Lucas, W. H. Negley, Robert Bratton, Thos. Bratton, R. B. Carnahan, C. S. Fetterman, Jas. A. Lowrie.

"Gambling Contracts."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your article on "Oil Suits," in Saturday's issue, giving the substance of Bruin's appeal, you make an assertion, which is important, and which, I think that your readers may not be misled, I give it to you:

"Bona fide time contracts about subjects of actual purchase and sale are legal and enforceable, as Jackson, of Alliance, Ohio, for a patent for converting cast iron into malleable steel.

A SENSIBLE WORD FROM A BIG MOUTH.

Superintendent Hoag reports that Big Mouth, the famous Arapahoe chief, says he is convinced of the advantages of civilization, and would even yet, if he sees that the whites will soon cover the whole land. If the Indians do not go in the white man's path, they will be swept away. He therefore, determined to learn to cultivate the soil.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

At the opening of Court, yesterday, opinions were delivered as follows:

By READ, J.—Toby township overseers *vs.* Pine township overseers. Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Cook et al. vs. Cook. Clarion. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

By SHARSWOOD, J.—Creps *vs.* Dunham. Indiana. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

McDermott *vs.* Huffman. Cambria. Judgment affirmed.

Per Curiam.—Duff *vs.* Riddle. Allegheny. Judgments affirmed. The grounds for this order say: "We do not think that either the law or justice has suffered in the disposition below of this case, and seeing nothing to correct, the judgment is affirmed."

Dean *vs.* Bolton.—In this case the Court say: "Conceding all the plaintiffs claim for this case, for argument's sake, namely: That it was equivalent to an action under the seventh section of the act of 22d April, 1856, *post* the probate of Wm. Johnson's will case in the Register's Court, we see all the question, in view of the evidence, that the action was not 'duly pursued, and that the learned judge was right in so holding; and in instructing the jury that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover. Judgment affirmed. This is substantially known as the 'Johnston will case,' which has been in litigation for ten years past. Mr. Johnston was the owner of considerable property in Sandy township, which he left to Mrs. Bolton and her daughters, in whose family he spent the most of years of his life, and who tended him faithfully during a long illness prior to his decease. He had a daughter, married to Mr. Dean, (the plaintiff in error,) to whom he gave a small farm property, and by them the validity of the will was questioned. Mrs. Bolton has since married, and is now Mrs. Dolan. The property is estimated at $60,000 in value since the proceedings were entered, and is now worth from $80,000 to $100,000.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex. rel.* Isaac B. Parker et al. vs. Emminger; alternative mandamus. Time of filing answer continued to Monday, November 13, 1871. Affidavit filed.

Reed's appeal; D. C., Allegheny. Argued by C. S. Fetterman for appellant, and by White and Slagle contra.

Miller vs. Cook; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Woods for plaintiff in error, and Penny contra.

Warmcastle vs. Warmcastle; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Thompson for plaintiff in error, and by Barton contra.

Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the City of Pittsburgh; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and by Slagle contra.

Allegheny Bank's appeal; O. C. Argued by J. K. Kerr and Burns for appellants, by Winston for Mrs. Wallingford and by Mellon for Quinny.

Hockenstein's appeal; C. P. Argued by Woods and Mellon for appellants, and Marshall and Thompson contra.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. A jury in the case of Morrison Welsh, of Philadelphia, vs. George B. Wesman, of Fayette county—a case of involuntary bankruptcy—was called, but on a number of important witnesses being absent, it was adjourned until to-day.

The case of Bernard Rafferty, guardian of Harriet Oliver, *vs.* Sewing Alm, Sr., was continued.

This being the only case on the docket on the bankrupt list, the jurors—excepting those in the case referred to above—were discharged.

THE NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Mandamus of the Supreme Court Not Heard—Time for Making Return Postponed One Week.

Two weeks ago, it will be remembered, Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, issued a writ of alternative mandamus, requesting John Emminger, one of the return judges of the Senatorial election in the Nineteenth District, to either issue a certificate of election to the Republican Senator elect, Mr. Weakley, or show cause why he refused to do so. The writ was made returnable yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., Prothonotary of the Western District, presented a letter from Samuel N. Emminger, a brother of the respondent, enclosing the following affidavit:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In the matter of the alternative mandamus—*ex rel.* Isaac B. Parker *et al. vs.* John Emminger—the petition of Samuel N. Emminger, of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland, State of Pennsylvania, a brother of the above named John Emminger, respectfully represents:

That the said John Emminger was not at home at the time of the service of said writ, (which service was made by leaving an attested copy at the dwelling house of the said John Emminger,) having gone to the State of Ohio; that he has not yet returned home, but, as deponent has learned, is about returning, and will be home in the early part of the week commencing November 6th. There has consequently been no means of having the answer of the said John Emmington to the said alternative mandamus, although as deponent believes and is advised, he has a full and complete answer thereto.

Your petitioner therefore prays your Honorable Court that the time for putting in the answer to the said writ may be extended for one week, in order that the said John Emminger may have time to prepare and put his answer to the said writ, and he will ever pray, etc.

SAMUEL N. EMMINGER.

The above affidavit was received and filed, and the Court extended the time for making the return till Monday, the 13th instant. From the tenor of the affidavit, it is inferred that the certificate will not be granted without a struggle.

THE WEST PITTSBURGH HOMICIDE.

Finn and Lorringer Finally Committed for Murder—Additional Particulars.

John Finn and Peter Lorringer, the two young men charged with the murder of an old man, James Duffield, on Saturday night, in West Pittsburgh, were finally committed yesterday by Justice Thompson on the original information made by Mrs. Sarah E. Hall. Although no testimony was taken yesterday, some additional facts were elicited, tending to strengthen the charge against the defendants. It is alleged that they had beaten their victim severely, as was shown by the wounds on the body, and also from the fatal blow with the clinker; that they had fled for their respective home as soon as they discovered Duffield in a dying condition, fearful that they would be implicated in the murder. Instead of this, however, it was found that Lorringer was followed by Justice Thompson and officer Delaney to the house, he was found in bed and pretended to know nothing about the matter; that Finn was found at supper, and after the warrant was shown him he said "he would be damned if he would be arrested," and defied them to take him; and that he was only secured after a struggle, during which Justice Thompson had to strike the young desperado several times with his fist and clubbed him into submission. These facts, it is said, will be adduced on the trial, and taken in connection with the other testimony will furnish a strong case against the defendants. The assault upon Duffield seems to have been as unprovoked as it was brutal.

THE LAW ASSOCIATION.

Appointment of Committees on Legislation, Etc.

The following are the committees appointed by J. W. Murray, Esq., under resolutions adopted by the Law Association, at its meeting on Saturday:

On Legislation—John H. Ewing, Wm. Lyon and S. Ferguson, M. W. Acheson, John S. Lambie, J. E. McKeevy, W. C. Mo

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE latest rumor that Secretary FISH has resigned, is said to be based on something more substantial than any of its predecessors. It accords perfectly with the known wish of Mr. FISH to retire when he had finished up his part of the treaty business, which appears to have been done by the appointment of Messrs. EVARTS and CURTIS as counsel with Mr. CUSHING at Geneva. Rumor does not permit us to know who will succeed Mr. FISH, wherein it is provokingly remiss.

How fast and far the contagion of heroic example spreads! It was only last July, for instance, that Mayor HALL issued his famous order prohibiting the procession of the New York Orangemen; and already it has had its counterpart in Lima, where the Peruvian Government has recently forbidden a procession in honor of the removal to Rome of the capital of Italy. As in New York, however, the people of Lima protested almost unanimously against the edict, while the discovery that the Papal Envoy was in receipt of a pension of six hundred dollars from the Peruvian Government considerably increased the excitement. The procession did not take place, but the Minister of the Pope was compelled to relinquish his pension; therein differing from Mayor HALL's settlement of the case, who allowed the parade to proceed, but did not discontinue his subsidies to the Papal representatives in New York.

Boss TWEED is still defiant. On Saturday night he delivered a speech to an immense assemblage of his constituents, composed, (if we may believe the *World's* description, given a few days before,) "of the very dregs and scum of our population, the offscouring of this country and all others," in which he complimented their intelligence, virtue and sense of justice; told them how proud he was to have them for constituents; warned them against letting anything "chill their mutual regard or shake the confidence that their identity of interests should foster," and winding up amid terrific applause by predicting his triumphant re-election by an overwhelming majority. The whole speech was a thief's appeal to thieves; just such a harangue as CLAUDE DUVAL or any other highwayman about whose neck hung the hangman's noose, might be expected to make to a crowd of outlaws who knew that unless they rescued him there was at once an end of their own feasts of spoliation. And, notwithstanding the fact that his re-election will, under the circumstances, be a scandal and disgrace that will echo around the world, it is probable that it will be brought about. Whether he will be permitted to take his seat will be another question. Each house is the final judge of the qualifications of its own members. Should a Republican Senate be chosen it is doubtful whether these will be considered of sufficient validity to admit him to fellowship.

Some months ago we referred to the indorsement which had been given by the military powers of Europe to the American invention known as the Gatling mitrailleuse or gun battery, previously reported upon by a board of United States army officers as practically useless. Several other instances of foreign approval of American ordnance have also recently been given. The Spanish and Greek Governments have lately, after a series of the most severe and critical tests, adopted the Remington rifle as its service arm for infantry and cavalry; following therein the example of Denmark, Sweden, Egypt and the Papal States. It is a source of gratification that the numerous trials which have been had in foreign countries of American arms, have invariably resulted in the establishment of their manifest superiority over all competitors, as official reports of the Spanish and Hellenic Governments are exceedingly able and exhaustive, furnishing comparative views of the merits of a great variety of arms and systems. Our own Government has not, heretofore, made itself remarkable for the encouragement which it has given to military inventors and inventions, and it is probable that it has missed its account in this indifference; since not only does every increase of destructive power conduce to the greater security of the nation by which it is employed, but tends also to bring about the desirable end of making wars obsolete by making them so destructive that comparative annihilation must ensue to the combatants.

The Finance Committee of the United States Senate, of which Senator SHERMAN is Chairman, meets in Washington to-day, for the purpose of discussing and revising the tariff and internal revenue taxation of the country, with a view of agreeing upon a plan of reduction for submission to Congress at its next session. It is reported that the Committee will probably make recommendations involving a reduction of from eighty to a hundred millions of dollars. It is to be hoped that among the taxes recommended for abolishment the Income Tax will occupy the first place. The course which Congress has heretofore pursued with respect to this imposition has not been of the character which the people had a right to expect from their representatives. In 1862, it will be remembered, when the tax was first imposed, that body voted that it should continue until June 30th, 1866, and no longer. Two years later it was voted to continue the tax until 1870, and no longer. But in 1870 Congress repudiated its former pledges, and voted a further continuance of the imposition for the years 1870 and 1871, and no longer. There should hereafter be no more of this sorry and undignified "no longer" business. This time, at least, the agreement made with the people should be kept, and the tax finally and definitely removed. Not to discuss the question of its constitutionality, there is "no longer" the slightest necessity for its existence, and Senator SHERMAN's committee will do a wise and acceptable thing to recommend the immediate and unconditional abolition of the exaction.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN discoursed on a thousand matters in St. Louis the other evening, and WENDELL PHILLIPS lectured in Boston on the labor question. If the first improves in anything like the rapidity with which the latter is apparently deteriorating, the time is not far distant when a single blanket would cover them both. It is doubtful whether there is any tenet of socialism more fatal in its consequences than Mr. PHILLIPS's insidious and plausible doctrine of equal enjoyment as the return for unequal efforts, abilities and sacrifices. There can be no such thing in nature as an equal division of unequal earnings; and it is because—stripped of its magnificent rhetoric and straightened of its oratorical involutions—the argument of Mr. PHILLIPS means in its essence this, and nothing more, that it is an impossible and pestilent delusion. How best to secure the reasonable distribution of the gross wealth of a country among its capitalists and laborers, is a problem of far too vast and important a nature to be approached in the haughty *ex-cathedra* spirit which Mr. PHILLIPS brings to the discussion. There are no lack of observant and thoughtful minds who are satisfied that a hopeful and vigorous future of society demands many changes in its present economic condition and structure, but they will not be likely to follow the chaotic leadership of Mr. PHILLIPS; to whose consideration we commend this utterance of a far wiser man than himself:

> "Hold thou the right: define it well.
> For fear divine philosophy
> Should push beyond her mark, and be
> Procrustes to the lords of hell."

How long will it be before people begin to understand the intimate connection which exists between order and prosperity, between lawlessness and unthrift? As one result of the unsettled condition of many parts of the Southern States we get the news that it is every day becoming more difficult to negotiate mortgage loans on any kind of Southern property; not because capital cannot be remuneratively employed in that way, but because it will not go into localities where confidence cannot enter. "*The South*," a New York journal devoted to the material interests of the Southern States, asserts that no money can be had for investment in those regions on any terms. A short time ago the owner of over a hundred thousand dollars worth of the most valuable unincumbered real estate in Georgia, desired the conductors of that paper to negotiate for him a loan of fifteen thousand dollars. To use their own language they "could hardly get any one even to talk about it." Similar applications from Alabama and other Southern States met with like treatment, although in each case exceptionally high rates of interest were offered. This is what comes of the sullen obstinacy of those States in refusing to abide by the verdict of the war, and in nursing the bitterness and hatred which should have been buried with the defunct Confederacy. And just so long as the people of that section keep alive this malignant agitation, so long must they expect capital to fight shy of them, and enterprise to give them a wide berth. The better day will come only when they have grown sensible.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT—AGAIN.

At length the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny appear thoroughly aroused to the necessity of decided and energetic action for the arrest of the small-pox, and it is to be hoped that their zeal will not relax its efforts until adequate measures shall have been adopted for future safety as well as for present deliverance. When some months ago the disease made its first appearance among us, and families whose situation exposed them to infection began to call aloud upon the authorities of the city for aid, persons who ought to have known better were inclined to censure the press for giving voice to their alarm. Such persons may have been and probably were concerned for the prosperity of business in the city. Their concern was, of course, natural and proper, and, as in the ordinary prosperity of the city all its inhabitants have a common interest, it would be unfair at present to denounce their reserve. Nor, indeed, is there any good reason for reproaching them with what they did. At the time, sufficient facts were made known and sufficient arguments urged to show the need of immediate action. Neither the few who advised reticence, nor the newspapers which disregarded the advice, have anything to blame themselves for. We do not, however, mean that nobody has been in fault. The first blame falls on the people of a former generation, the people who lived in Pittsburgh and Allegheny forty or fifty years ago. In a German treatise on small-pox now before us we find mention of "those quarantine regulations and regulations for fencing off infected places which exist in all *civilized* countries." In nearly all well governed cities, in all cities whose inhabitants understand and appreciate the conditions of a healthy and prosperous existence, one or more hospitals for the accommodation of small-pox patients have long been regarded as a first necessity. Common humanity as well as common prudence imperiously commands the institution as the only means of arresting or limiting the malady. One generation of our citizens having neglected the precaution, the duty rested on the next generation with a weight increased by the responsibilities accruing from the enlarged population and the enhanced peril of contagion which results from the extended intercourse of the city with the rest of the country. In the absence of a hospital, no excuse or palliation can be named for the remissness of those functionaries whose duty it was to adopt on the first alarm those measures which specific legislation empowered them to take. It is only just and right that the responsibility should be assigned where it belongs.

In thus again recurring to this unpleasant subject, let us not be understood as playing the alarmist. We believe in facts, and in their publication. Though prevailing as an epidemic in parts of the city, we look with confidence for its early suppression as the result of the earnest efforts at length put forth by the Board of Health, in co-operation with the people generally. It is surprising to learn that some people, neither ignorant nor stupid, profess skepticism concerning the efficacy of vaccination, while some others express fear of injury from the operation. This fear seems to have originated in reports of general constitutional derangement, or even of positive diseases being its result. As the subject is now understood by physicians, and with the care now universally exercised by respectable members of the medical profession, all such fears are perfectly groundless. On inquiry it will be found that cases of the kind alleged happened a long time ago, or were the result of individual idiosyncrasies outside of rule. With reference to the efficacy of the preventive it is sufficient to refer to its effects as attested by history. Before JENNER's discovery, it is well known that from one-third to one-half of all who took the small-pox died of the disease, while now the mortality is only four or five per cent. In the eighteenth century ten per cent. of the population of Europe died of small-pox, while ten per cent. more were deformed by it. At present the percentage of deaths by the disease is insignificant, while varioloid, the form assumed by the disease in vaccinated persons, never leaves marks. Such facts are enough to settle the question.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

Section three of the Act of April 9, 1850, (Purdon, 73), authorizing the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General by the people, provides as follows:

"3. The general election laws now in force for the choice of a Governor of this Commonwealth shall regulate the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General; and in case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; and the person so appointed *shall continue in office until the end of the term* for which his predecessor was elected."

The first section of the same act provides that the "qualified voters of the State shall choose by ballot one person to fill the office of Auditor General and one person to fill the office of Surveyor General on the second Tuesday of October, A. D., 1850, *and at their general election every third year thereafter.*"

So long as this act remains in force, then, there can be no election for Auditor General until 1874, and the Governor's appointment will run for the whole of Dr. STANTON's term.

The whole subject, however, is in the hands of the Legislature, and the act of 1850, as we intimated yesterday, may be amended, we judge, by the next Legislature, any time before the first Tuesday of May next, when the term of the new Auditor General begins; unless, indeed, it should be held that the Legislature is powerless to affect any office filled by a prior election. On this we express no opinion, but take it for granted the act of 1850 will not be meddled with.

TWELVE more than forty years have elapsed since Lord BROUGHAM proclaimed his faith in the influence of the schoolmaster, and though that useful functionary has been "abroad" in this country longer than in some others, it is wonderful how much yet remains to be done by him. We do not refer merely to the many and manifest defects of our public schools, or to the considerable per centage, whether greater or less, of the American population still unable to write or read. Such deficiencies, wherever they exist, are alarming; obvious sources of peril, they strike all patriotic people who believe in our best traditions as calling for prompt and earnest action in the direction of reform. But education consists in somewhat more than the ability to read and write, and even when these accomplishments are reinforced by skill in ciphering and casting accounts, they cannot be justly said to qualify a person for the performance of the duties which devolve upon the member of our complicated modern society. Even a course in the popular sciences, or *ologies*, as they are sometimes familiarly denominated, very commonly fails, we fear, to furnish our American citizens with those notions and principles which constitute the elements of well regulated social life and action. The fault seems to lie where we placed it a moment ago—with the schoolmaster. The defect to which we allude can hardly consist in mere ignorance, and must rather be referred to imperfect knowledge. Not the absence of teaching, but unskillful and inefficient teaching is probably the source of the evil. In the schools, boys and girls are literally crammed with knowledge, often miscalled information. But in the absence of sound instruction, their multifarious intellectual acquisitions remain a dead letter so far as any valuable result in the form of true culture is concerned, and they are soon either utterly forgotten, or hang on their memory as detached and more or less perfectly remembered facts, in the sense in which MR. GRADGRIND used the word.

It is not remarkable that persons thus imperfectly educated are not only still controlled by prejudices which education was designed to eradicate, but are actually destitute of faith in the best ascertained results of scientific progress. But the effect of such unskillful training is still more frequently seen in the misuse or misapplication of modern discoveries. Seeing everywhere the material results of scientific explorations and inventions, familiar by report with many others, and never instructed in the methods by which such results were attained, or in the limitations imposed upon inquiry by natural law, they are systematically credulous. Nothing is too wonderful for their belief, and they are apt with the celebrated church father to think a thing "certain because it is impossible." So long as manifold forms of quackery and imposture continue rampant among us reckoning their dupes and victims by millions, the schoolmaster must be admitted to have achieved but a small portion of his task. Though abroad, he fails to do his work effectually.

THE result of the September and October elections, after the most thorough and searching canvass upon both sides, showed unmistakably that the States in which they occurred were still steady and true to the principles for which the country so recently fought and suffered. The most skillful efforts of the most specious Democratic orators did not avail to confuse the minds of the people in the least. When Democratic orators told them how heavily ridden they were with taxation, their good sense at once asked—who occasioned them? They did not deny the pressure of their burdens, nor the confusion at the South, nor the effect of these things upon the trade and commerce and general prosperity of the country; but when they went to the polls they gave their opinion as to who were the authors of whatever misfortunes or drawbacks the country labored under, in a manner impossible to be misunderstood. And we take it that the judgment which is to be pronounced at the polls in nine States of the Union to-day will show that the majority of their people, also, fully comprehend the nature of the emergency, and are unalterably determined on a true peace and lasting prosperity. Maryland and Virginia will of course go Democratic, though it is probable that their majorities will be considerably reduced; while it is worse than useless to speculate upon the result in New York. TWEED is yet at large, and has, through the organization of which he is the head, the counting of the votes. Past experience of the stupendous electoral rascalities and frauds of Tammany show what may be expected this year. With the Ring it is absolutely neck or nothing, and if they do not swindle the honest voters out of victory it will simply be by reason of their dread of a short shrift and a long rope. The old Bay State will sustain her proud record by going Republican by a heavy majority, notwithstanding the fact that there are four tickets in the field, and we look for handsome victories in Minnesota, Mississippi, Illinois and Wisconsin, and perhaps New Jersey. The tactics of the opposition, during the latter part of the canvass, have not been of a very honorable character—a most extraordinary story of President GRANT's intention to place the whole South under martial law having been set on foot and industriously circulated, not only without the slightest evidence that he intended doing so, but in direct contradiction of his deliberately expressed views and purposes. The confidence of the people in the substantial wisdom and integrity of the administration, and in the trustworthiness of the Republican party, has not, however, been shaken, and it is probable that when the verdict of to-day is formally made up and rendered, the Democratic party will be almost a unit in determination to resort to the hari-kari policy recently recommended by the St. Louis *Republican*.

THOSE who feel interested in the "Old Catholic" religious movement now agitating Germany, may perhaps be interested to learn the views of a correspondent of the London *Times*, who recently made an independent tour of that country for the purpose of studying the Dollinger reform. He states, as the result of his observations, that the Protestants of Germany have no faith whatever in the movement, and believe it will fail. They regard the position of the new church as crowded with difficulties, although the professed object is to reform the church, the leaders are already beyond its pale; because, although they regard a breaking off from the Catholic church as leading directly to Protestantism, Dr. Dollinger and his associates oppose the idea of an alliance with Protestants; because, finally, the new position has not breadth enough for a popular movement. The correspondent himself expects more from the schism than these Protestant theologians, but has no idea that it will grow into a reformation. He thinks it will live as a new and by no means a weak sect. He called upon Dr. Dollinger, and expressed the opinion that a reformation must be based, not on conquering Rome, or on history, as Dr. Dollinger said it was, but on the Bible. The Bavarian theologian is declared to believe as strongly as ever in the church, with all its popes, councils and edicts, down to the close of the Council of Trent, but he goes no further. Nevertheless, the correspondent believes that the new church will widen its sympathies and become a force, more or less destructive, of the church of Rome. These views probably indicate with some accuracy the present scope and limitations of the movement, although Dr. Dollinger was recently reported as having intimated to another English visitor his willingness to unite with the Anglican Episcopal Church, provided the latter desired to come into the movement. It is not easy, however, to cast the horoscope of its future prospects. Rivers generally widen and deepen the further they flow.

A CORRESPONDENT who witnessed the sorting and counting, at the Treasury Department, of the burned money from the Chicago ruins, gives this word of warning: Anybody is liable to be burned out; any fire-proof safe is subject to being brought under the test of extreme heat and its contents roasted, so that all persons having notes, bonds or postage stamps put away for safekeeping should take the precaution to keep them spread out, the same height and complexion, and of the same apparent age—indeed, looking so much alike that it was almost a case of bifurcated bigamy. It must seem queer, even to them, to say "our husband," as they used to say "our piano" or "our pony."

MR. ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Boston, in the *Golden Age*, takes "the æsthetic aspect of the Chicago fire" for his theme. As illustrating "the deficiencies of our civilization," he not only refers to the "swift destruction" of the so-called fire-proof buildings, but to the comparative facility, and the consequent waste of modern ingenuity to defend her, Chicago was shrivelled up like a scroll, and her palatial buildings went down like a house of cards." He says: "Compare the resistance made by the walls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, enclosing the most inflammable materials to the fires of the Reds, with the calcined wrecks of Chicago, and the difference between real and sham solidity is apparent. The bricks of Nineveh and Babylon, bearing the arrowhead of Assyrian art, have outlasted massive structures of stone that seemed to defy the ravages of the elements. But fire shivers granite like pipe stems, and pulverizes the showy sand-stone which tempts us with its seductive softness." Chicago is not to lack for preaching, wherein the moral of her dreadful tale will be made vividly apparent. Whether she will profit by it remains to be seen.

THE New Orleans newspapers have a first class sensation in the shape of an alleged "conspiracy" to rob the old settlers and property holders of their property. It appears that most of the real estate in that city and the State is held under grants and titles from the old French and Spanish governments. These titles, under the old surveys, it is asserted, have been held as good, without confirmation by the United States, for a century or more; but under some recent act of Congress the idea has been started that in all cases where these titles have not been confirmed by the United States, or where the surveys cannot be found in the Land Office, the property is public land, which must be turned over to the United States, subject to entry under the homestead law. To carry out this view, a register and receiver of public lands have been appointed by the United States government, who are proceeding to investigate titles with great activity. When no survey can be found, public notice is given, and if the occupant fails to exhibit a confirmed title a patent is issued subjecting it to entry under the homestead act. It is said that the entire town of Carrollton has been reported as subject to entry in the same manner, and the papers are denouncing the whole proceedings as "outrageous attempts to despoil the honest proprietors of the State."

THE great strike at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which, after five months' duration, has just ended with neither side carrying its point, is computed to have caused a loss to the trades of $1,200,000 in orders, and to the shipping of $500,000, to say nothing of the enormous sums spent in the support of the workmen, of the severe injury inflicted on the small subsidiary industries, and of the departure of some of the best mechanics to other fields of labor, and this independently of the suffering among the strikers, which must have been very great. During the period of the strike the death rate of Newcastle rose from twenty-five to from forty to fifty per thousand—that is, nearly doubled.

WHAT is the mystery of Cataczay? The labyrinthine squabble is so mazy, and wrapped in fogs, so very dense and hazy, that the affair is fit to drive one crazy. Is it true that he is simply "tolerated" until the visit of the Duke is over? And if so what's the reason he's so hated, and wanted to leave his pens and fields of clover? Has he in good sooth written naughty letters and thereby gained the anger of the Fish? Or trod upon the bunions of his betters, or overturned the diplomatic dish? What is it—Is there no one who can tell us, and ravel out the amalgamated tangled skein, letting us know who 'tis that is so jealous, that, knowing, we may be at peace again?

MR. FIGUIER, the distinguished French writer whose scientific books have won so much praise in England and here, has written a book protesting against the materialistic theories which are so generally connected with scientific research, especially on the continent. He contends that all the planets have the same habitable conditions as the earth, and therefore they are all inhabited; after death we are transformed into superhuman beings and we pass through a series of existences, each more perfect than the preceding one, and constituting a kind of hierarchy which at last qualifies us for communion with God. He says the sun is to be the final abode of all the blessed, and the rays of the sun are merely the emanations of disembodied spirits which have already reached to a state of perfection.

MR. HIGGINSON, in his lecture on "thinking animals," says that the proprietor of a menagerie had told him that formerly only children looked at the monkeys, but now they were more carefully observed by grown men than anything else in his collection. He disputes the theory that man is the only toolmaking animal, and related a circumstance witnessed by a friend of his, when a pair of robbins, after trying in vain to shelter their young from a prolonged storm, finally brought between them a piece of shingle, and set it up successfully as a roof; and contends that some animals have a marked capacity of progress, and points out the vast improvements made by the different species of swallows since they came to live among men.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Last week a number of experiments were made with Dualin, a new explosive compound, at the extensive blasting work which is now in progress on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, near Safe Harbor. The most remarkable feature, establishing the tremendous power of the compound, was an experiment in surface-blasting. On a detached rock, weighing six tons, was placed a cartridge containing two pounds of the compound. This was covered with a half bucket full of sand and trampled down with the feet. The end of the fuse was inserted in a copper cap, a little larger than an ordinary gun cap, when the fuse was ignited. The explosion that followed was quick, sharp, and resembled the detonation of rifled artillery. The rock was broken to fragments, and, what was most singular, portions of it burnt so that it crumbled between the fingers like dried clay. Experienced gentlemen who witnessed the experiments regard the new explosive as possessing greater power than any of which they had any knowledge, or ever heard of.

In Greene county, Illinois, where extensive drought prevailed, some singular phenomena are reported. A farmer found a moist place in a ravine, and, after digging about two feet, a stream burst out sufficient to supply water for his own stock and that of several of his neighbors. On another farm, near Jacksonville, a stream of water recently broke from the ground and continues to run.

The sales of tobacco at seven warehouses in Louisville during the year which has just closed foot up 48,066 hogsheads, at a cash value of $4,691,046; last year, 40,647 hogsheads; cash value, $4,823,330.

It is stated that "first chop" tea cannot be obtained in England, and will not be obtained hereafter unless English tea-drinkers will consent to pay higher prices for this article, so as to enable the importers to outbid the Russians, who at the present time secure all the high-flavored teas. The reason why the best teas are not offered in the English market is attributed to the general passion for cheapness which now prevails in Great Britain.

It is estimated that, out of the 110,000 people rendered destitute by the Chicago fire, about 60,000 were relieved in the city, while 350,000 are traveling on refugee passes over the Union, living on the bread of bogus affliction and the water of spurious tears. Which reminds the *Evening Post* that a Mississippi steamboat captain, who had been fortunate enough to escape the massacre of the Alamo, determined to pass all Texans who had fought there with him, and whom the Mexicans had spared, over his line. In two months he had furnished transportation to 2,127, the only survivors of the original 135 who had gone into action.

The people of the village of Bradford, near Lafayette, Indiana, recently became so terribly alarmed at the advent of the small-pox in the country round about that they assembled in town meeting and "declared martial law." A line of pickets was thrown out to guard every approach and to prevent persons from the infected districts coming to the village. The stores were also all closed and no one allowed to sell anything except upon a written order from the Marshal. The disease, it is stated, had broken out at Monticello and other places, and a truly terrible state of alarm existed.

An enterprising citizen has an inexhaustible mine of asphalt near Havana, in the Island of Cuba. He recently shipped forty-five tons to Washington City, to be used in laying the patent concrete pavement. It is furnished at the same price as coal-tar pitch.

An interesting report has lately been published by a British factory inspector concerning the hours of labor in the leading manufacturing districts of England, showing that fifty-seven hours per week is the average time the working classes labor, so that the employers will only lose three hours per week on each laborer, if the nine-hour rule prevails. If this is correct, the working men of England hardly average as many hours per day as their American brothers.

A firm in San Diego, California, has engaged in the business of burning the ice plant, which is found in great abundance along the bay and on the peninsula. The ash of this plant is used as a substitute for soda, it having nearly the same qualities as that article. An analysis of the ash shows that it contains forty-five per cent. of caustic soda and thirty per cent. of ordinary soda.

A correspondent, writing from Dakota, states the fact—scientific men can give the reason—that the products of the soil reach their greatest perfection in the highest latitudes to which they are adapted. The garden vegetables, and such fruits as will grow in Dakota, are much superior in size, yield, and quality to those raised in the Middle States. Even ores of iron and copper are illustrations of this rule, and whether gold or silver be natural products or original deposits, it is certain that northern mines are more prolific than southern ones.

Forty thousand dollars duties were collected on passengers' baggage at New York during the last year, being a larger sum than has ever been collected before on such goods in one year. This is the result of the examination which is considered so obnoxious. It is estimated that in nine cases out of ten the owners of such baggage would smuggle through the goods thus discovered and taxed, and cheat the Government if it was not for the inspectors.

The sub-Treasury at New York has adopted a system of stamping the paper on which checks are written, for the purpose of preventing alterations or forgeries. After the check is made out, it is passed through a small machine, which crimps or indents with parallel lines that portion of the paper on which the amount and figures are written. The result is that the paper cannot be written on a second time, nor can it be restored to its original condition.

The three hundred Mormon recruits just arrived from Europe will be somewhat disappointed with the state of affairs in the new Zion. Picked up from the fields and workshops of Scandinavia, poor and oppressed, they are easily taught to believe the Mormon city an earthly paradise, and, in fact, find it considerably better than that which they left.

The great success of the cotton manufactory at Augusta, Ga., is stimulating enterprise in that region. A movement has been set on foot at Anderson, S. C., to establish a similar factory at that place with a capital of $250,000, to be called the People's Manufacturing Company.

The amount of pawnbroking carried on in the world is enormous; and there is the startling fact that in the Empire City of this young country, there are in proportion to its population quite as many visitors to the pawnbroker's shops as there are patrons of the three golden balls in London or Paris. Some idea of the extent of pawnbroking as a business may be gathered from the fact that not long ago nearly six hundred tons of pawn tickets were sold as old paper by an enterprising collector in New York city. Nearly the whole of these tickets were in small sums, ranging in individual amounts from twenty-five cents up to a dollar. Larger sums were quite exceptional.

PERSONAL.

Miss Alta M. Hulett, a young lady of Rockford, Ill., who had been studying law for some time, last week passed a most creditable examination before a committee appointed to ascertain her legal knowledge. The committee recommended her admission to the bar, but the Supreme Court refused her application—no females being allowed to practice law in Illinois.

Gen. Sherman says his proposed trip to Europe is not one of official inspection. He goes in his capacity as a private citizen, and pays his own expenses. In like capacity, and at their own cost do Col. Audenreid and Lieutenant Grant (Gen. Grant's son) travel. Rear Admiral Aiden had berths vacated in the Wabash, and Gen. Sherman accepted an invitation for himself and companions to occupy them. Gen. Sherman will leave next week, and return when he is tired of cruising.

The following story is told of the novel commencement of a honeymoon: The Prince de Polignac recently married Mdlle. de Bagneux. The new wife married pair set out on their way to Dieppe, where they intended to spend their honeymoon. On arriving at Rouen, they found that the train would not leave for Dieppe for two hours, and decided to go to Havre instead. On their arrival their passports were demanded. But unfortunately for the lovers none were forthcoming. The bridegroom gave his name and title, and the bride wept, but all to no purpose. They were looked upon as imposters, and marched off by a gendarme to headquarters. At length, by their united entreaties, the police superintendent was induced to send a telegram to the bride's father: "A man calling himself Prince de Polignac, and arrested at Havre, says he is your son-in-law. Is that the case?" Very soon an answer was received: "The man must be an impostor. My daughter and son-in-law have gone to Dieppe." Of course after such a confirmation of the suspicions against them, there was no hope of a retrieve, for that night at least. The "happy pair" were safely locked up for the lock-up, where they had to spend their wedding night. It was not until the following day that they succeeded in establishing their identity.

Miss Grundy, of the *World*, says it is confidently assented that there is to be a marriage in the Cabinet. Secretary Robeson, whose engagement to Mrs. Aulick, widow of Richmond Aulick, of the Marine Corps, has been discussed pro and con for some time, will, we are assured by good authority, be married to the lady mentioned within a few weeks. Mrs. Aulick is a very fine looking woman, and highly accomplished. Her voice is considered to rank first among Washington amateurs. She is very lively and fascinating in conversation, and is deservedly popular in society.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, who has seen her at the Institute Fair in New York, writes of Vinnie Ream, the artist: She has vindicated herself and shown her own ability at this fair, for she has worked before everybody's eyes unaided and alone, and where one believed in her before, hundreds do now; and they watch her with a new feeling of respect, and acknowledge that her own energy and perseverance have made her success after all, and that there has been no clinging to medical wire-pulling. She is a good representative of a well-developed, go-ahead Western girl, with more than an ordinary share of ability, who has taken her life into her own hands determined to make the most of it, and who, undaunted by criticism or refusal, just keeps on and wins her way by sheer determination and pluck, backed by the ability which is not genius, but which will make a position and name for the persevering possessor.

Dr. Howe, of San Domingo fame, having given out that he intended to visit that delightful nesting place of the American Eagle, is pestered almost to death with letters from all sorts of persons and all parts of the country, making all sorts of inquiries and applications, so that the poor man actually does not know what to do, and has almost ceased to know Howe. The last application he received was for a chaplaincy. Which is certainly suggestive, and led him to ponder well his ways. But unlike the master he is in no mood for reflection. He is bound for the balmy air and delicious sea bathing of San Domingo, and says "I shall not want to take farmers, mechanics, miners, traders, speculators nor servants; and although my sins are manifold, I trust I may be able to repent acceptably, without the aid of a chaplain."

HERE is what one, who went to Salt Lake to "see what he could see" says of what he did see: "Many Mormon wives are sisters, and it is said they get along quite harmoniously. The very nature of women seem to be changed here, and turned upside down and inside out. An intelligent "first wife" told a Gentile neighbor that the only wicked feeling that she had about her husband taking a second wife was that he did not take her sister, who wanted him, or rather a share in him. She seems to like to have the property kept in the family. I saw, the other day, a pair of young wives, sisters, walking hand-in-hand, dressed alike in every particular, of the same height and

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POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,

A. P. CALLOW.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

G. Wm. Kredel & Co

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Varnishes and Japans,

Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE VARNISH,
FURNITURE FLOWING VARNISH,
SHELLAC VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
PAINTERS' OUTSIDE VARNISH,
PAINTERS' INSIDE VARNISH,
ASPHALTUM VARNISH,
COACH JAPAN DRYER,
TURPENTINE JAPAN DRYER,
BENZINE JAPAN DRYER.
BOILED OIL, WALNUT STAIN,

Varnish

FOR COACH MAKERS' USES.

Black Iron Varnish,

AND OTHER KINDS.

R. W. ROBERTS,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 153 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Spring, Hair, Cotton and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforts, Church Cushions, Cornice, Mouldings, and all kinds of Upholstery Goods.

Also, dealer in Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Buff, White and Green Hollands, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c.

Particular attention given to Cutting Furniture Covers, and to Cutting and Lacing Carpets and Oil Cloths.

TTHF

WHEN THE LEAVES ARE TURNING BROWN.

Never is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a time
Half so sweet in bloomy June,
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this,
When October dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets;
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the summer hours,
On my way such radiance showers,
As from heaven falls softly down
When the leaves are turning brown.

Braid your girdles, fresh and gay,
Children in the bloom of May,
Twist your chaplets in your Jane,
Maiden, they will fade too soon;
Twine ripe roses, ruby red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head:
I will weave my richer crown
When the leaves are turning brown.

Phenomena of the Northern Fire.

[From the Green Bay Advocate.]

There are some phases of the great calamity which fell upon this region last week worthy of scientific investigation. The testimony of the cooler-headed survivors of the fires at Peshtigo and Sugar Bush and Williamsville is united as to one phenomena: They say that the fire did not come upon them gradually from burning trees and other objects to the windward, but the first notice they had of it was a whirlwind of flame, in great clouds, from above the tops of the trees, which fell upon and enveloped everything. The atmosphere seemed one of fire. The poor people could do nothing but run, almost hot air, and fell down dead. This is verified by the appearance of many of the corpses. They were found dead in the roads and open spaces where there were no visible marks of fire near by, with not a trace of burning upon their bodies or clothing. At the Sugar Bush, which is an extended clearing, in some places four miles in width, corpses were found in the open road, between fences which were only slightly burned. No mark of fire was upon them, but they laid there as if asleep. This phenomena seems to explain the fact that so many were killed in compact masses. They seemed to have huddled together in what were evidently regarded at the moment as the safest places, away from buildings, trees, or inflammable material, and there to have died together. Fences around cleared fields were burned in spots of only a few rods in length, and elsewhere not touched. Fish were killed in the streams—as at Peshtigo.

We hear the universal testimony that the prevailing idea among the terror-stricken people of those places was that the last day had come. They needed not to be terror-stricken for such imaginings. What other explanation could be given to that imminent time, when there was an ominous warning and sound coming from the distance; when the sky, so dark just before, burst into great clouds of fire, the beasts of the forest came running for succor into the midst of the settlements, and the great, red, consuming, roaring hell of fire fell upon all around. The dreadful scene lacked nothing but the sounding of the last trump—and indeed the approach of the awful roaring, and the premonitions from the distance, supplied even that to the appalled imaginings of the people.

The Epay theory, we think it is, that continued and wide spread fires will bring on rain, seems to be exploded in this instance. These fires had lasted nearly or quite four weeks, ravaging forests over a great area, and still not a drop of rain. The rain only came with a change of wind to the northward, and several days after the worst burnings were over with.

Fire Proof Buildings—Novel Propositions.

The *Scientific American* says: If a building could be made in such a way that each pillar, block, lintel, and sill—each separate part of the structure—could be instantly, on an emergency, converted into a steam boiler, evaporating water at atmospheric pressure, such a structure would withstand any heat that could be brought against it, and preserve most of its contents so long as the supply of water for evaporation was maintained. More than this, the exact amount of water necessary to preserve it for a given time under a heat that would keep the water boiling, could be accurately computed. The temperature of no part of the structure could rise much above two hundred and twelve degrees, at which few materials in common use, and stored in dwellings and warehouses, would be much injured. As a matter of interesting computation, let us estimate the amount of water necessary to protect a building one hundred feet long, thirty feet wide and seventy feet high, having the ordinary flat roof. The superfices of such a building exposed to fire would be equal to the effective heating surface of a 1,967 horse power boiler, and one that will evaporate 1,927 cubic feet per hour; so that, admitting all sides to be equally exposed, that amount of water would keep bubbling and contents down to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Practically, however, only the ends and tops of a building in the center of a block would need such protection, unless the building next it should take fire, so that, in most cases, only about 660 cubic feet of water per hour would be necessary, supposing the heat on the ends and top to be intense enough to keep the water boiling. It would be clearly impossible to burn a city made up of such buildings. If the joint is worth anything, we leave it for inventors to put it into practical form. The problem is to make a structure that fire cannot destroy.

Professor Huxley on Spiritualism as an Antidote to Suicide.

Professor Huxley sent the following answer to an invitation:

SIR—I regret that I am unable to accept the invitation of the council of the Dialectical Society to cooperate with a committee for the investigation of "spiritualism," and for two reasons. In the first place, I have no time for such an inquiry, which would involve much trouble and (unless it were unlike all inquiries of that kind I have known) much annoyance. In the second place I take no interest in the subject. The only part of "spiritualism" I have had the opportunity of examining into for myself was as gross an imposture as ever came under my notice. But, supposing the phenomena to be genuine, they do not interest me. If anybody

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

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N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

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BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

DAVID MORGAN, D. P. REES,
H. J. McINTOSH,
H. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1910. A first Mortgage on Tuttle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, November 6, 1871.

The *Financial Chronicle* of New York takes a very hopeful view in its monetary article to-day:

"The movement in the tone of the money market during the week has taken a number of the brokers by surprise, and they are still at a loss to explain the course of events. The fact is now, however, sufficiently evident, that the banks have all along declared, namely, that the financial prosperity of this country is established on foundations more broad and safe than any previous period of our history as a nation. We are in the midst of unprecedented activity in a successful merchant of immense capital and well organized business, whose stupendous resources can hardly be affected by any temporary inconvenience, the pressure of a loss which at an earlier period when he was less strong might have prostrated him and his business in ruin. There is something almost heroic in the mood in which the Chicago bankers and merchants exhibit in their determination to rise above all losses and discouragements. The officers of the banks there insist that their losses are sufficient to wipe up their accumulated surplus funds, and that all their capital is unimpaired. At the same time their capacity is undoubtedly as large as ever, but their plan is generally are asking an extension. But their plan is generally are asking an extension. But their demands are so reasonable that they are generally in a large part conceded. They ask a moratorium at 50, 60 and 75 cents on the dollar, part cash and part time. By these and other arrangements of the financial men, originating from the vast destruction of property, has been distributed over a period of several months. A larger number of the insurances than is now estimated will probably by that time be satisfactorily liquidated, and consequently the large expenditure for rebuilding the city of Chicago and for making good the consumed stocks of goods will prove a benefit to all departments of our interior commerce and industrial activity which must cause a considerable demand for labor, and large sums of money in circulation. The anticipation of these movements is already exerting its effect on general confidence, which, as we showed last week, is of the highest importance for us to develop to the highest degree, consistent with a prudential caution and a wise forecast of the early and more distant future of the money market."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111¾	112	112

—There will be no recognized market in Wall street to-morrow (Tuesday), on account of being election day. The Stock Board has adjourned to next Wednesday.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 6, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11-15 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾
Do. Scrip	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Pittsburg		128				
Mich. Cent.	100	100	101¼	101	101¼	102
Lake Shore						
Illinois Cent.	124½	125¾	124½	124½	124½	124½
C. & N. W.	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾	89	89¾
Do. pref.	89	89	89	89	89	89
Rock Island	103¾	104¼	103¾	103¾	103¾	
St. Paul	45	46	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
Do. pref	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
Tol. & W.	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¾
Do. pref						
Fort W.	96¾	96	96	96	96	
Ohio & Miss.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
Chic. & Alton				115		
Do. pref.		115½				
Union Pacific	24	24¼	24	24	24¼	24¾
N. J. Central			106¾			
Cantons			40			
W. U. Tel.	62¼	62¾	62	62	62¼	
Quicksilver	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾		
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾		45¾
Adams Ex.		52		52		
Wells, F. & Co.		52¾		52¾		
American Ex.		52¾		52¾		
U. S. Ex.		51½		51½		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58
Philadelphia and Erie	24
Lehigh Navigation	24¾
Catawissa preferred	44¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	15½
Gold	54¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Also, will buy at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 6, 1871.

REMARKS.—The attempts of the bulls and bears in the East to put up and pull down the grocery market has proved a perfect fizzle, and no notice has been taken of their futile efforts to create excitement in this market. And this is the secret of Pittsburgh's great success. Her business men are not influenced by every telegram—no matter from what quarter—indicating that if they wish to pocket a few dimes they must either tie to the fortunes of the bulls or the bears. But our merchants have a habit of attending to their own business; and as there is no room for any bulls or bears in our midst, we feel safe in saying that no premature or uncalled for rise in coffee, sugar, or any other article of general consumption will be made without the existence of some of the first demand it. In this connection we may add that telegrams received from Chicago and other points in the west concur in saying that highwines have taken a backward turn, and receded from 88 to 82c ¾ gallon. The cause of this sudden decline is not made known. With regard to the general tone of the market we have no changes to note, and hence omit our usual extended quotations.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Total beeves 7,500, with 5,100 to-day, 148 cars at Communipaw, 121 cars at Ono. Hunt's Point and 26 cars at Weehawken. Weather cool and fine. Market active at nearly 8c advance on all fine cattle; only Ohio beats this week. Illinois 2,000, Kentucky 1,200, New York 900, and Texas only 500; hence the average quality is good. Sales at 6@7½c for some; very mean Texans to 9½@10c for thin western; for fair and fleshy for fine, to few selling at 12c; average nearly 11c. Best decks of 60 Ohio's averaged 11½c, closing 11¾@12c. Fine Illinois 11¾c; the poorest Texans 5 cwt. a hard lot, 7c; fair 8½@9c for Texans 8c. 100 Illinois 1,400 lbs. 73 Illinois 11¾c; 100 Illinois 7¾ cwt 12c.

Sheep—26,000, of which 11,500 were on sale to-day; market firm but not very active; prices are not much changed, but good lots are selling well and high; rather slow; common sheep 4@ at 5c; fair 5½c; good 6c, and extras 6½c; a car 106 lb. Ohio sheep sold at 6c; a car 96 lb at 6c; 19 Canadas 124 lb, at 6c; a car State lambs 92 lb, at 8c; 2 cars Canadas 70 lb at 8c; a lot Illinois 85 lb Michigan sold.

Hogs—Receipts for the week 6,600, with 125 cars to-day. Nothing selling alive, last month 6½@6¾; dressed are worth 9½@9¾c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 6.—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; extra $1 56, No. 1 white $1 49@1 44; amber $1 37.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112@112¾.

NEW YORK, November 6—P. M.

MONEY

Very easy this afternoon and rates dropped from 7 to 4 ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 111¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112, sold down to 111¾, and closed dull and steady at 112@112¾. Loans were from 1 to 6 ₰ cent. for carrying. Daily clearings about thirty-two millions.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady all day; market dull at the close.

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1865	113½
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	109½
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾	Currency 6s	111½

STATE BONDS

Dull and quiet; New South Carolinas weak.

Tennessees, new	65¾	South Carolinas, April	34
Tennessees, old	66¾	Missouri 6s	94½
South Carolinas, July	36		

STOCKS

Opened dull and steady, but the dealings showed considerable strength. There were advances in Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Reading and Wabash. At the close the market generally was strong.

Western Union	62¾	Union Pacific	24¾
Adams Express	85¾	Illinois Central	124½
Wells-Fargo	52¾	Cleveland and Pitts	134½
Amer'n Express	58¾	Northwestern common	89¾
U. S. Express	51¾	Northwestern Pref'd	89
Pacific Mail	45¾	Rock Island	103¾
New York Central	103¾	Pittsburg	127½
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	85¾	Preferred	77¾
Erie	27¾	Fort Wayne	95¾
Harlem	123¾	Fort Wayne	96
Reading	103¾	Chicago and Alton	115
Michigan Central	117	Ohio and Miss	39¼
Michigan Southern	103		

No Stock Exchange to-morrow on account of the election

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 6, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firmer, closing quiet at $1 20 seller November; $1 20¾@1 21 seller first half, this month; $1 23¾ bid seller December. No. 3 $1 12@1 12¾.

CORN—Firmer at 48¾@49c cash and 48c seller first half this month, rejected 44½@44¾c.

OATS—Quiet but firm at 31½@31¾c.

RYE—Firmer at 68@69c.

BARLEY—Steady at 82c; No. 2, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firmer at $12 75 seller first half this month and $12 50 seller the year. Lard firm at 8½@8¾c. Rye flour in buyer's favor at $4@4 25 for spring; steady; sales 20,000 pieces ribs at 6¾c; sales 6,000 pieces green hams at 7c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 19¾c. Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; superfine Western and State $5 25@6 25; common to good $6 40@8 50; good to choice $8 50@9 50; white wheat extra $7 75@8 40; extra Ohio $8 60@9 50; St. Louis $8 65@9 50. Rye flour in buyer's favor at $4 90@5 25 for fine to prime meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 90½@91c. Wheat—No 1 spring nominal; prices advanced; spring No 1 at $1 51½@1 54; No 2 $1 47@1 49; winter red and western $1 48@1 58; amber $1 58@1 61½; white $1 60@1 71. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firmer; Canada West for Malt quiet. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; receipts 70,000 bush at 56@57c, the latter high mixed; closing nearly yellow; afloat 59c; to arrive the latter part of this month 57c; yellow western in store 58c; new mixed western firm; western and Ohio 52@53c. Mess pork quiet at $13 25@13 37½. Lard unchanged. Middles unchanged. Lard dull: No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle rendered 9¾@10c. Beef dull. Butter steady; western 12@32c. Cheese quiet at 11@13½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Rye flour steady at $4 25@4 50. Corn higher; new 50@52c. Oats quiet but firmer; old 32@33c; new 30@31c. Rye dull at 65@66c. Mess pork $14 50. Bacon firm; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear rib 9¾c. Butter active. Whisky nominal at 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5 50@6 25; Illinois and Indiana $6 40@7 50. Wheat quiet; State and western red $1 58@1 60. Rye held at 72c. Corn irregular; 54@55c for mixed western 72@74c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork $14 50. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Petroleum—Crude 17¾@17¾c; refined 23½@23¾c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 5.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; extra white Michigan $1 52½@1 53; white Michigan $1 47; amber Michigan $1 38@1 40; No. 1 red $1 32. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye nominal 56c. Oats dull; No. 1 mixed 32½c; new do 30@30½c; Michigan 32½c. Oats dull but unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 6.—Weak. Demand light; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No. 2 $1 20. Oats dull and prices lower; No. 2 36c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 48c. Rye dull and prices have declined; No. 1 66c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 82c. The Board of Trade will not be in session to-morrow.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Beeves in fair demand this week and prices a fraction higher; sales 2,500 head at 7@7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5 75@6 25 for fair to good; $4@5 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 14,000 head at 5@6¾c per lb. Hogs dull and rather lower; sales 4,100 head at $5 50@6 50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 6.—Flour—fair market and firm. Wheat dull but higher. No 1 red winter $1 36@1 37. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced 2c. Barley—demand and sales light at 72@75c for car lots; crude dull and lower.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—Cotton firmer and higher; low middlings 16¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 6.—Cotton firm at 17¼@17¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 6.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Cotton active and firm; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary 12½@12¾c; low middlings 17¾@17½c; middlings 18c; receipts 4,742 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,986 bales; stock 87,584 bales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 6.—Cotton closed stiff at 17¼c; sales 2,200 bales.

J. G. WELDON.....JNO. KELLY.....B. S. KOLL

B. S. Koll & Co.,

147 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE SLOW COM BUSTION WARM AIR FURNACE

METROPOLIS

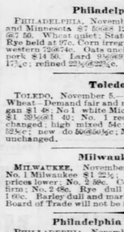
FOR HEATING PRIVATE DWELLINGS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Requires attention but once in twenty-four hours; Economical in Fuel and free from dust and dirt.

THE

ENTERPRISE

COOKING RANGE,



The Most Durable and Economical Range in the Market,

Having Elevated Double Ovens, both of which are warranted to BAKE OR ROAST perfectly. It has a large Warming Closet in addition to the Ovens, and is Economical in Fuel. Manufacturers of

VAN'S

Family and Hotel Ranges,

Steam Tables, Carving Tables, Broilers, Laundry Stoves, Coffee Urns, and everything appertaining to fitting out a first-class Hotel

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil,

RAW AND BOILED.

Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,

FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING.

No. 15 West Diamond Street, Allegheny.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?

WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,

No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

AIKEN'S

Perfect Fitting

SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. "Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia	Nov. 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	Nov. 8	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	Nov. 9	Liverpool.
Calabria	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Baltic	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Australia	Nov. 11	Glasgow.
City of Paris	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Cambria	Nov. 11	Hamburg.
Wyoming	Nov. 15	Liverpool.
Java	Nov. 15	Liverpool.
City of New York	Nov. 16	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 18	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 18	Glasgow.
Batavia	Nov. 21	Liverpool.
Cuba	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 25	Liverpool.
Humboldt	Nov. 28	....St'ttin
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 2	France.
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Peverie	Dec. 15	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio at Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, November 6, 1871.

The North German Lloyd Line steamship Ohio, from Bremen, arrived at the European steamship pier, Locust Point, at 8 o'clock, A. M., with a cargo of assorted merchandize for Baltimore and the West. She brings 18 cabin passengers and 564 emigrants. The emigrants will leave for the West by the Baltimore and Ohio Road at 9:45 o'clock P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 6, 1871.

River thirty-four inches and falling. The Scotome left for Parkersburg at 11 this A. M. Weather cool and cloudy. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Bougher.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Bougher.....Geneva.

Monongahela Metal Marks—Twenty-four inches.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated about two feet and at a stand. The weather was decidedly pleasant. The expected coal boat rise has been postponed until we have rain.

During October 339 tons of pig iron arrived at Cincinnati.

WISE & Co., of Ironton, pay Captain Gus DuSouchett $4,000 for the Amanda.

CAPTAIN Tobias Wolfe is a candidate for wharf master at Memphis.

THE passenger steamer Lorena will be sold this day at Marshal's sale. Whoever wants to invest has a chance.

PEANUTS, pig-iron and lumber, three great staples of Tennessee river, are very abundant, but the cotton crop is behind.

THE Steamboatmen's Association of this city have invited General James S. Negley to attend the Mississippi Convention to be held at Louisville on Wednesday.

The light draught packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Red Stone. For further particulars calls on Captain S. R. Patterson, at the wharfboat.

A FIRST-CLASS towboat, built by Latta, of Elizabeth, is now at the landing, and is in a forward state. She is owned by Mr. Dippold and son. We shall speak of her soon.

FROM the Red River of the North we learn that the steamer Selkirk went into winter quarters at Grand Forks on the 21st instant. For further particulars call on Captain S. R. Patterson, at the wharfboat.

CAPT. J. C. HISS, of New Orleans, is in Louisville, for the purpose of closing some important steamboat contracts. It is rumored that he intends building at Louisville two iron steamboats for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

CAPT. ALEX. C. GREEN was in New Orleans last Tuesday, having succeeded in raising the Twelfth Brick recently sunk in Galveston Bay. She was towed into the harbor, and will shortly be at work on the shell contract.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at eight A. M. and five P. M. These boats have superior accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat, at the foot of Ross street.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says it has been a matter of remark for several weeks past "how clear the Mississippi river is." We attribute the general inhibitants that it was never known cleaner, and to remain clear longer than it has this time. It has borne as bright a green as seas, as the ocean itself and seen in glass the water is as clear and limpid as crystal.

A. MCDONALD is the name of a new and handsome towboat, built by Mr. J. R. Sneed, of Freeport. Length, 135 feet; beam, 23½ feet; hold, 4 feet. She will have the machinery of the steamer "Belle," and will be used principally for harbor purposes. She is owned by the McDonald Brothers.

A DISPATCH from Evansville says: At a meeting of steamboatmen held last night, 12th inst., a Steamboat men's Association was organized by adopting the Constitution and By-laws of the Cincinnati Association, with necessary changes. Sixteen steamboats signed the Constitution, and Captains H. T. Dexter, A. Bussorthy and J. J. Graninger, Gus Lemcke and Allen J. Duncan were appointed delegates to the Louisville Convention, on the 15th inst.

L. N. WHITAKER is the name of a large and handsome barge that has just been completed. She is owned by McDonald Brothers and will carry 800 or 900 tons; length, 180 feet; beam, 34 feet; hold, 6 feet. Hull by Speer of Belle Vernon. The barge is first class and so is the person whose name it bears. We congratulate the owners of the barge not forgetting the owner of the name.

MEMPHIS.—The receipts of cotton at this port by steamers during the week ending to-day are 2,986 bales. Shipments by river during the same time was 12,201 bales, of which 922 bales went South, and 11,499 North. Receipts of cotton seed during September were 42,529 sacks, or 2,126 tons. During the month of October 2,986 sacks were received, and brought from Hopefield 4,442 bales of cotton, all of which came through on the Little Rock Railroad.

ALEX FROWN is one of the large and most powerful towboats that was ever built. Length, 200 feet; beam, 34 feet; hold, 6 feet; engines 26 inch cylinders, 9 feet stroke; 6 flues, 40 inches in diameter, 20 feet long; wheel, 27 feet in diameter, with 28 feet length of buckets. This boat is still under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac Hammet and is owned by Mr. W. B. Brown. She will leave for the lower ports on the first rise of the current with two several hundred thousand bushels of coal. We would advise boat owners to pay her a visit. She will bear inspection.

LOUISVILLE.—Saturday's *Commercial* says: Quite a number of our local steamboatmen met at the Board of Trade rooms, on Third street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing an association similar to those of Cincinnati, Memphis and various other cities, and to be called the "Steamboatmen's Association of Louisville." The by-laws and resolutions of the Cincinnati Steamboatmen's Association, passed a few days ago, were fully endorsed by these persons, and the necessary steps taken to meet again next Monday evening at four o'clock, when it is hoped every steamboat owner and other in the city will be present, as the matter for organization is of vast importance to Western steamboatmen.

DEATH OF A NOTED STEAMBOATMAN.—The Zanesville *Courier* of Saturday says: James McLaughlin, well known and extensively engaged in steamboating, died at his residence, corner Ninth and Harvey streets, yesterday morning. He will be remembered by his colleagues of Company D, Seventy-eighth regiment, as one of the men who ran the blockade of the Mississippi at Vicksburg. This feat he accomplished as pilot of one of the vessels, unscathed by the fiery ordeal through which he passed. His funeral will take place from his late residence, at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and will be attended by the firemen of the city.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ELECTOR.

A S Carlile, 200 bbls s brandy, 36 bales hay, 1 bbl whisky, Dawson, 2 bales hay, 1 bbl whisky, 1 bbl brandy, 57 sks wheat, 5 do oats, 14 bales hay, 1 bbl butter, Spencer & McKay, 100 bbls lime, J Fisher, 1 bbl lime, Godfrey & Clark, 10 bdls paper, Mrs Baker, 1 moving, J J Pettit, 1 bbl lime, 1 do whisky, 1 do apples, R A Hosley, 6 bales hay, G A Kelley, 83 pkgs, R E Sallee, 4 do Hagan & Son, 2 bbls dried fruit, 1 do apples, W J Mahon, 1 bdle s sacks, 3 Henderson & Bro, 16 pkgs, Marshall, Sectional Ferry Co, 1 bbl whisky, 1 do apples, Baldridge, 1 do whisky, 1 do apples, Kennedy, Childs & Co, 20 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co, 22 do do, Mrs G M Harper, 9 do do, Adams & K, 64 bags corn, Keelor, Hay & Co, 6 cars lumber, Clark Wilson & Co, 1 car do, J F Nobb, 10 cases matches, J Kohen, 18 bbls apples, Speer & Glenn, 183 do do, Brockett & Dunn, 146 do do, ment, C C Raley & Co, 60 M shingles, Wm Parke, 1 do do, Lamm & Co, 1 do spokes, G Lotz, 2 do staves, R & W Jenkinson, 4 hhds tobacco, D Hutchins, lot household goods, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co, 1 car clay, Shuman Chalfant & Co, 1 do brick, J U Barr Jr, 1 do s ware, Orr, Irish & Co, 24 dor chairs, Jno Herbert, 14 bbls apples, E Mightardt, 2 do potatoes, 3 do apples.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

C H Morlege, 18 bbls s potatoes, J Kohen, 10 bxs c pine, 5 bales hops, F Downs, 15 bbls s potatoes, Lacock & C, 6 bdls hoops, A C Moore, 4 bbls do, 10 baskets do, Lamm & Co, 1 do spokes, G Lotz, 2 do staves, R & W Jenkinson, 4 hhds tobacco, D Hutchins, lot household goods, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co, 1 car clay, Shuman Chalfant & Co, 1 do brick, J U Barr Jr, 1 do s ware, Orr, Irish & Co, 24 dor chairs, Jno Herbert, 14 bbls apples, E Mightardt, 2 do potatoes, 3 do apples.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

C H Morlege, 18 bbls s potatoes, J Kohen, 10 bxs c pine, 5 bales hops, F Downs, 15 bbls s potatoes, Lacock & C, 6 bdls hoops, A C Moore, 4 bbls do, 10 baskets do, J Schoenberger, 20 pkgs sundries, Hartman & Co, 1 bale hy Inscore & Comley, 5 bxs pickles, S M Moon, 11 pckgs, H H Myer, 4 do do, Speer & Glenn, 183 do do, Brockett & Dunn, 146 do do, S & D do, S M Becker, 1 do do, A W Edwards, 1 do do, J Hoon, 1 do do, Lamb Bros, 1 roll carpet.

LOCAL.

5 bbls grease, Wm Smith, 1 bbl h nuts, Jas W Drape, 1 box butter, Miller & McCullough, 4 bbls potatoes, Schuh & F, 1 sk do, Herwig & Co, 4 do do Jno Parr, 5 pkgs beans, 6 bags wheat, 1 bbl butter, Watt, Lang & Co, 3 bags middlings, 1 do meal, Scholler, Bro & Co, 21 sks potatoes, Guickenheimer & Co, 3 bbls cider, H Sweeny, 2 bbls and 2 kegs butter, Brooks, J & Co, 2 bags wheat, Gilmore & Co, 2 pkgs, Schumaker & Co, 93 sks wheat, 2 do flax seed, Lang & McCullough.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Kleman, C & Co, 2 cars clay, 2 do brick, Parke Bros, 1 do clay, H H Fluley, 1 do firing, Woolworth & D, 146 bbls apples, 40 bxs cheese, R W & J C Miller, 18 bbls h nuts, 5 sks do, C H Moreings, 5 bbls cider, 7 do apples, J J Ricketts, 106 pcs s pipe, Sam Hare & Son, 120 do do, Richard Co, 28 sks potatoes, Anderson & Woods, 1 car clay, Jas B Lyon, 1 do fire clay, C A Warmcastle, 3 do do, Wm Smith, 1 do do, Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls h nuts, 18 sks do, Lewis, O & P, 1 car packing barrels, W H Gordon, 20 bbls apples, 5 sks potatoes, Speer & Glenn, H Res, 20 bbls apples, 23 bbls apples, Head & M, 6 bbls apples, 2 bbls beans, P Duff & Sons, 94 bbls apples, 2 bbls beans, Marshall & Co, 62 bbls apples, James O'Brien, 3 bbls apples, 25 sks turnips, Van Gorder & Sol, 24 bbls apples, 10 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co, 20 bbls beans, Wescott & Gina, 1 car coals, Keil & Pritchard, 1 car hay, Wm McKee & Co, 2 cars wheat, Wm Parke, 1 do clay, Jno Herbert, 1 do do, Wm Smith, 1 do do, Lang & Co, 1 car corn, S B Floyd & Co, 1 car corn, 100 sks oats, A W Valley, 1 car middlings, John Herbert, 47 bbls apples, Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour, H Frosburn, 86 bbls apples, Shoenberger, B & Co, 1 car brick, 1 car coal, Van Fossan & S, 130 bbls apples, 14

THE VERY LATEST.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Greatest Railroad Company in the World.

Seeking Control of the Trade of the Continent.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD ADJUDGED BANKRUPT.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 6.—Judge Busteed granted an order declaring the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company bankrupt, and appointed Colonel Gindrat receiver, and designated November 27th as the day for the election of an assignee. Col. Gindrat was heretofore custodian of *sequestration*, appointed by the State.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

QUINCY, ILL., November 6.—The election of Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad took place to-day at Hannibal. Nearly nine millions of stock were represented, and the following Directors were chosen: Jacob S. Rogers, of New York; E. S. Higgins, of New York; A. N. Ramsdell, of New London, Conn.; A. Bavlus, of New York; Henry Smith, of New York; John A. Packer, of New York; George Bailey and J. M. Whitcomb, of New York; Daniel S. Miller, of New York. The new board is said to be in the interest of the Erie Railroad.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

[From the New York Economist].

There seems to be no limit to the ambition and enterprise of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Its managers evidently desire to control the trade of the Continent. Even before the annexation of the New Jersey Railroads it had grown to vast proportions. The general idea is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company only acquired the two lines between Jersey City and Camden and Amboy and the Delaware and Raritan Canal. But these consist of a total of only 154 miles of track, while the length of the roads actually acquired amounted to 406 miles, besides sixty-five miles of canal, and one ferry and two bridge companies. In fact no less than twenty-three separate lines of railroads, each with separate charters and organizations, passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Nor is this all. Some of these charters involve extensions and additions of connecting links to keep up with the public demand for increased traveling accommodations. It would seem that all this vast increase of business involved an immense strain to the already enormous responsibility of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Yet all the details of management of this great institution move along silently and harmoniously, and it is probable that the public will be better served by the Consolidated Company than by the various independent lines.

But the public surprise at this remarkable feat of railroad consolidation had scarcely subsided when news is received of still greater additions. It appears that the Pennsylvania Railroad has made highly important contracts in extensive lines in the South. It has agreed to indorse bonds for that portion of the new Norfolk and Great Western Railroad company lying between Danville and Bristol. The indications also are that it has made arrangements looking to the acquisition of the entire line of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company, which deserves to rank among the great railroad enterprises of the age. The new line will connect the waters of the Chesapeake with the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, and ultimately with the Pacific coast. Capitalists in New York and London have agreed to advance the funds necessary for the great undertaking, and to receive in return first mortgage bonds on the road according as it may be completed. It is, to say the least, significant, that the New York and London financial agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are negotiating the bonds. This fact goes far towards justifying the conclusion that the interests of the two concerns are or will ultimately be identical. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has also purchased the interest of the State of Virginia in the Danville and Richmond Railroad. This interest is a controlling one, amounting to three-fifths of the whole.

Other operations indicate an intention of the Pennsylvania Company to engage in active competition for the grain trade of the Northwest. The still more recent annexation of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad shows that this great company is stretching forward towards the lakes as well as to the Gulf Stream and the Pacific. The commerce of the lakes is now to be made tributary to its power and wealth. The lease of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland is for 999 years. The Pittsburgh stockholders receive a guarantee of a rental or dividend equivalent to seven per cent. on the entire stock.

Another, and if possible, a more important acquisition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a majority of the stock in the lines of railroad extending southwest of Bristol, Va., known as the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. It has paid $1,100,000 for 10,000 shares of stock at par, thus insuring a controlling interest in this important line, which connects at Chattanooga with the grand network of Southern Railroads centering at that place. No doubt this is a mere means for still further acquisitions of railroads south of Chattanoogs. The ultimate object of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is, undoubtedly, to connect with the new Texas and Pacific Railroad now in the course of construction.

Thus we see this great corporation overshadowing the entire continent. On the one side it grasps the entire railroad system of a great State in order to connect with the commercial metropolis of the country. Then we find it reaching forward for the trade of the Northwest, and then stretching away towards the Gulf States to acquire the commerce of the entire South, and control the trade of the new international line to the Pacific coast. The newly acquired railroads from Virginia to Georgia extend through three great States, comprising the richest mineral territory in the world. There seems to be absolutely no limit to the future commerce of this section, yet its acquisition seems to be a mere incident to the business of this wonderful corporation. Its operations and projects extend through nearly a score of States and from ocean to ocean. Yet the business is so admirably systematized that general public scarcely take any note of its transactions, which only elicit the attention of parties specially interested in railroad management.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is without doubt the most powerful railroad in the world. It owns or controls at least 4,000 miles of railroad, representing a capital to the amount of $250,000,000. Its gross revenues amount to $40,000,000 a year, and it owns or controls land grants covering 36,000 square miles, an area equal to the aggregate possessions of four of the great monarchies of Europe. The influences of a corporation with vast power and resources so at its disposal can even Federal interests. For years the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has controlled the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and on more than one occasion it has overruled the policy of the National Government. If its future management should equal the ability now displayed it is possible that the gloomiest forebodings of the effects of railroad influences on American institutions may be more than realized.

But it is possible that the Pennsylvania Railroad in operation at the present time that may limit the growth of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is assumed that amount of wealth, influence and some of its operations are by no means as happy or commendable as the New Jersey Legislature to prevent competition it was compelled to obtain two railroad lines from Pittsburgh to Chicago, so that it maintains a line of 468 miles of railroad at a vast expense, and with only negative advantages. And one of the lines thus acquired proved ruinous to the original stockholders. Yet even this double line of railroads does not accomplish the desired result. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building a new line that will compete for the business in the Pennsylvania Company's two lines, the Fort Wayne and Columbus, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

Through the terms of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central roads, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is also obliged to maintain two nearly parallel roads between Indianapolis and St. Louis. By a curious and unparalleled feature in railroad history, it was actually compelled to bear two-thirds of the expenses of constructing a road that would compete with a line already under its control. There are some other cases of acquisition of unprofitable lines, upon which it is compelled to pay high interest to stockholders, in order to prevent them from connecting with rival companies. These are the weak points in the otherwise admirable system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. But even this powerful corporation cannot always succeed in preventing competition. As the country grows in prosperity the temptations to break down the monopoly will constantly increase. We see this illustrated in the construction by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of a new road between Pittsburgh and Chicago, in order to compete for trade with the existing double lines between these cities, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Thus there is hope for the future for the opponents of railroad centralization.

BULLOCK DENOUNCED.

Fulmination of the Georgia Legislature Against the Late Governor.

ATLANTA, GA., November 6.—Both branches of the Legislature adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of the State, who has resigned his office and left the State under circumstances creatly grave suspicion that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, has, in charging, in a letter bearing date the 23d of October, 1871, addressed to his political friends and the people of Georgia, that a majority of the House of Representatives had pledged themselves to vote for articles of impeachment against him without investigation, and that the Senate had determined to unseat a sufficient number of Republican members to secure his conviction without regard to the truth and validity of the charges, defamed this General Assembly by charges which are untrue; that he has resigned for the same letter to the effect that the people of Georgia have received no demonstration of the Constitution of the United States is false and defamatory of the people of this State; on the contrary, we assert that the people of this State do now, as they did six months ago, when, according to the letter of the said Rufus B. Bullock, they were peaceably disposed to acquiesce in the result of the war, neither entertain any hostility toward the United States, nor deny any person within the limits of the State equal protections by its laws.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Georgia, in the name of the people of Georgia, hereby tenders to the Commercial Agent of the United States, at Liverpool, his official thanks for the prompt action taken by him in the case of the ship Ida May, and that he be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Commercial Agent.

At the Radical gathering in the court square in Montgomery, Ala., last night, an anvil being used as a cannon exploded, killing two negroes and wounding several more or less seriously. This unfortunate accident ended the meeting.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 6, 1871.

River is raising slowly, with four feet on Greenup and three feet on Guyan' and twelve at the pole. The Granite State passed down at 2 P. M. The J. C. Crosby will leave for Cincinnati in the morning. The Kitty Heigler, Fleetwing and Ianthe passed up this morning. The propeller Barnhart will take a tow of coal. Weather cloudy. K.

The Wade Hampton Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—The steamboat Wade Hampton, from Vicksburg to New Orleans, sprung a leak and sunk opposite Donaldsonville this morning; no lives lost. Cargo—1,569 bales cotton, 50 hogsheads sugar, 100 barrels molasses, 2,800 sacks of cotton seed. Most of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat may be raised. She is valued at sixty thousand dollars; insured in Western and Northern offices for thirty-five thousand.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—River four feet two and falling. Weather clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—The river has risen six inches and is still rising slowly, with three feet large at the head of the canal and fifteen or eighteen inches in the chute. Clear and mild.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 6.—Chiefly clear and mild. River falling slowly. Port list: Up—Eddyville, 10 P. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Enoclaire, 11 A. M.; Mollie Rogers and Umpire, 3 P. M. Down—Ella Hughes and Ruby, 4 A. M. Business very light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 6.—Port list: Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; J. J. Abert, Cairo south, 6 A.M.; Florence, Cairo to Memphis, 7 A. M.; Burkesville, Evansville packet, 7 A. M.; Glasgow, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Shannon, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M. River four inches. Cloudy; thermometer 62.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Arrived—Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Tom Jasper and Belfast, New Orleans; City of Pekin and Northwestern, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—City of chester, Memphis; Pembina, St. Paul; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Bayard, Keokuk. River stationary. Weather cloudy and mild.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 6.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—Clarksville, Vicksburg and Helena; Chief, Sioux City. While river. Departed—Capitol City and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Lady Lee and Belle of Pike, St. Louis; Roseville, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 6.—Down—Lady Johnson, 12 M.; Fergold, 7 A. M. Up—Mollie Rhett, 10 last night. Up to-day—Esperanza, 11 A. M.; M. J. Wicks, 12 M.; Tom Rees and barges, 12 M. Warm and clear. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Arrived—Mary E. Smith, St. Louis; Southwestern, Cairo. Departed—Bark and barges, St. Louis. Weather clear.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 6.—River falling. Clear and cool. No arrivals or departures.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1871.

AN ALDERMAN JAILED.

This evening Alderman Bernard O'Neill, of the Twenty-first ward, was arrested and locked up in Ludlow street Jail, on a charge made by Patrick Connelly, who accused O'Neill of having induced him to vote illegally at the last election.

CHARGED WITH RAISING A DRAFT.

R. O. Bernheim *alias* Williams *alias* Watson *alias* Cassiday, was arrested to-day charged with raising a draft on Howes & Macy from $30 to $5,000, obtaining money on it. He has also operated in Washington, and is said to have committed forgeries upon the house of Clark & Co., bankers, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7.

DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court the Junction Railroad Company against the Bank of Ashland, the decision below was affirmed. Bartle & Co. against Chise, opinion below affirmed. United States against Burns, in this case the Court of Claims gave plaintiff judgment for use by the Government of the Sibley tent, the plaintiff being part owner of the contract. The department refused to pay on the ground that it would be a violation of the regulation. This Court rules that the Sibley contract was valid, and not within the prohibition regulation. Judgment affirmed.

Store and Railway Station Burned at Warren, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., November 6, 1871.

A. M. & E. B. Hegley's store at Calhoun station, O., was destroyed by fire. Last night fire was discovered at 11:30 P. M. Loss on goods about $4,000; on building about the same; insured for $2,000 in the Phoenix, and $5,000 in the Manhattan. The railroad station was burned also. The fire originated in the store, but cannot tell how.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Committees on Roads and Canals and Railroads and Sewerage, of the Common Council of Cincinnati, in joint session yesterday, agreed to recommend that Council vacate Kligour street and Eggleston avenue, from Pearl to Front, for the use of the Cincinnati Bridge Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. The Council adopts this recommendation, and it is believed it will, it settles the question between the city and Bridge Company and railroad with reference to the approaches to the bridge, and secures all the depots, now projected on a grand scale, on this side of the river. A proviso is annexed that other railroads may use these streets on equitable terms.

The Methodist churches of Rochester, on Sunday, raised $1,300 for the Chicago Methodists.

H. Thane Miller was elected President of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association last night.

A counterfeiters' den, a few miles from Kansas City, Mo., was broken up last Saturday, and J. Orley and Thomas Ballard arrested. Harry Cohn and Josiah D. Myer, the latter the leader of the gang, were also captured, but escaped while the officers were examining the house. The articles captured are one thousand-dollar National bank note plate, one two dollar National bank note plate, two ten dollar National bank note plates, four sets fifty cent plates, two sets engraver's tools, ten hundred dollar bill bed pieces, two transfer and five printing presses, $8,500 in counterfeit bills, and a quantity of fibre paper, the same as used by the Government.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America met yesterday at Rochester, N. Y. All synods are represented.

Moorhead's furniture factory and several other buildings in London, Ont., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000; insured for $40,000.

The Omaha Library drawing commenced in that city yesterday.

Nearly a block of frame buildings in East St. Louis were burned yesterday morning. Loss small; insured for about $6,000, mostly in insolvent companies.

The disaster to the whaling fleet was fully presenting the Esquimaux, but no attention was paid to their warning. The Esquimaux were boarding the ships and carrying off everything of value to them.

Dr. Woodbridge, surgeon of the Moses Taylor, died on the return voyage from Honolulu.

The wife of Joaquin Miller publishes a lengthy letter in the Portland Oregonian, asking the citizens to welcome him as a poet and a man of genius, but denying his serson of the difficulties and implying severe censure his abandonment and neglect of his wife and children.

The French Undertow.

Parisian correspondence throws more light upon the panic reaction in favor of Napoleon. The result of the recent elections was a surprise to many sanguine and short-sighted Republicans. The Bonapartist vote was not as large as that party expected, but at the same time, it was twice as large as anybody else expected. The most striking point in these elections is that the Legitimist vote was very small, and the Orleanist vote not counted at all. One of the main results, therefore, is that the field has been narrowed down to the contest between the Imperialists and the Republicans. The former gain adherents every day. A correspondent relates an occurrence which illustrates the present state of public sentiment. A party of workmen were making changes in a shop. "After all," said one, "if things go on in this way two months longer, they'll have to call back the one they have affected to despise so much." "Yes," said another, "say what they may about Napoleon III., he was good to the poor." For my part, the sooner he comes back the better." Public talk has a great effect upon the French, and immediately every cafe in the sh p was eager to say a good word for the Emperor, the onerous taxes levied by the Republicans, whether necessary or not, were borne by the people. They see that they are poorer and not so well permitted to indulge long for a return of the old, pleasant, prosperous days.

No Such Thing as Ku-Klux—Oh, No!

[From the Columbus (S. C.) Daily Register.]

Two hundred Ku-Klux in all have made voluntary confession of their connection with the Klan, and have surrendered themselves to the authorities, totally disgusted with the imposition they had practiced. Seventy-seven of this class came in on Monday afternoon, and made their confession in writing. Three hundred, it is expected, will be all of the disguised, the penalty of their crimes, or to avoid arrest, and one hundred and two are confined in the jail at Yorkville. The prisoners are that they have every comfort to be expected under the circumstances; that they are well treated, have plenty to eat, and that their friends are allowed to visit them. Captain Ogden, of the United States army, has immediate charge of the jail.

A farmer in Auglaize county found two hogs buried under a straw stack, where they had been imprisoned about two months, without water, and having nothing to eat but straw.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, November 6, 1871.

Buchanan, Miss Mollie, Allegheny, Pa. 3c
Caughan, Hugh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3c
Dahlem, John W. Wilkins P. O., Pa. 3c
Frankhouser, L. H., Brandonville, Pa. 3c
Finlay, James, Beaver, Pa. 3c
McDonough, J., Mt. Vernon, Pa. 1c
Rue, Peter, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c
Shore, Mary R., Ironton, O. 3c
Shuch, H., Port Washington, 3c
Speer, Mrs. Frank B., Marquetta, Mich. 3c
Trimble & Wing, Gambier, O. 1c
Tewell, Edward, Martinsburg, 3c
Vance, J. P., Mansfield, O. 3c
Workman, H. B., Jelloway, O. 3c
Weible, Miss Joa., Tidioute, Pa. 3c

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, November 6, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the Sea	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs.	Velocity of wind	Direction of wind	Force	Pressure	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.18	021	31	3	N. W.	101	29	Cl
Cairo	30.19	03	55	1	E.	5	12	B
Chicago, Ill.	30.24	03	46	1	N.	15	01	C
Cincinnati, O.	30.31	03	46	3	E.	7	01	A
Cleveland, O.	30.20	03	46	2	E.	9	50	C
Davenport, Iowa	30.28	07	45	1	N. E.	12	72	C
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	03	46	1	E.	2	11	C
Louisville, Ky.	30.31	03	50	2	N. E.	2	02	A
Memphis, Tenn.	30.24	04	53	2	E.	2	01	C
Nashville, Tenn.	30.28	04	53	2	E.	2	02	A
New Orleans, La.	30.34	03	36	1	N. W.	2	02	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.20	03	46	2	E.	2	02	A
Shreveport, La.	30.18	05	57	6	E.	2	02	A
St. Paul, Minn.								
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.31	06	59					A

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Farmer Attacked on the Highway and Receives Injuries that Result Fatally—Robbery the Motive.

Another is added to the list of murders which have recently been perpetrated in this vicinity. A farmer named Isaiah Childers was murdered about a mile north of Prospect, Butler county, is the victim.

Mr. Gillespie left his home last Thursday afternoon for New Castle with a load of wheat. Having sold the wheat and attended to some other business, he started homeward on Friday evening. When he reached Slippery Rock, he was met by two men, one of whom stopped his horses, and the other got into the wagon and demanded his money, which amounted to $70. He complied with the robber, who had a club in his hand, then dealt the poor farmer several blows on the head, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. The robber then searched the farmer while he lay insensible and bleeding in his wagon, and found twenty-eight dollars in his pockets, the proceeds of the load of wheat, after which he and his partner fled. The cries of the unfortunate man were heard at one of the farm houses near by, which attracted a number of farmers to the spot. When they arrived a ghastly spectacle presented itself. The farmer was lying insensible and in a pool of blood. He was removed to the nearest farm house with a physician at once summoned, who dressed the injuries, but at the same time pronouncing the wounds fatal. The unfortunate man lingered until three o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired.

The deceased was insensible until within a few minutes of his death, and could not state the circumstances as given above. He gave a partial description of the murderers, but owing to the darkness he could not see them distinctly. The description answers that of two men who have been seen lurking in the neighborhood frequently, and the authorities, who have the matter in charge, are confident that they will be successful in identifying the parties as they are well known. On the night of the attack, and also Saturday night, a large number of farmers scoured the country, but failed to find the murderers. The horrible circumstances of the affair so inflamed the entire neighborhood that if the murderers had been found they would have been lynched.

The deceased was a man about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He was an honest and leaves a wife and family. He was an honest and upright farmer, industrious and frugal in his habits, a good citizen, and greatly respected. It is hoped that the scoundrels will be brought to speedy justice.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association announce a brilliant course of lectures this season, which will be opened this evening by Miss Anna Dickinson, with a lecture entitled "Demagogues and Workingmen." The mere announcement of her lecture will be sufficient to secure an audience large enough to fill the spacious Library Hall.

Accident at Hatfield.

Yesterday afternoon an infant child of Mr. Sherman, a resident of Hatfield, met with a serious accident. The little one, it appears, was sitting in a baby chair near a stove, when in some manner the chair was upset and the infant fell upon the stove, receiving severe injuries. Dr. Clark was called in and attended the little sufferer.

THE WORK PROGRESSING.

Another Meeting of the Citizens of Allegheny —Resolutions Adopted—Prompt Action Taken Toward Preventing the Spread of the Small-Pox.

Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Allegheny convened in the Common Council chamber, to take further action relative to preventing the spread of the small-pox.

The meeting was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the Chairman, Dr. Sutton.

It was then moved that the account of a small-pox patient, published in the evening papers, who had died in the lock-up, be read. The motion prevailed, and a citizen read the account as published in the *Evening Mail*.

The Mayor stated that the facts as read were, in the main, correct. He then said that the patient had been put there because it was impossible to secure a better place, and that every attention had been paid him. He also said that a number of new cases had been reported to him during the day. A domestic was turned out of a family when it was discovered that she had the small-pox, and had no place to go. The necessity of a hospital was felt more and more every day, and he was glad that Allegheny would soon have one that would meet the immediate wants of the city. He recommended that the permanent hospital be located on some of the northern hills. He stated that the citizens residing on the streets leading to the Poor Farm avowed their intention of strenuously opposing the location of a permanent hospital at that point.

James Park, Jr., moved that the Chairman appoint a committee, to consist of five persons, to confer with Councils in relation to the plans of an eligible site for a permanent hospital for the city of Allegheny, and to request the city authorities to provide suitable plans for an hospital building.

Mr. Park said that he was very much surprised in hearing the article read this evening referring to a small-pox patient who had died in the lock-up. He knew that reporters generally were not allowed admittance at the hospital.

The Chair stated that it would be necessary to employ a physician, steward, cook, and a number of male and female nurses.

Applications were then read from J. C. Cready and Henry J. Fischer for the position of nurse.

Dr. Leasure was then nominated by Mr. Arrott as the only physician. No other nominations being made, he was unanimously elected.

The matter of fixing the compensation of the hospital physician was then discussed, but no decisive action taken.

Mr. Hanna moved that a committee be appointed to take charge of the Hospital, and to furnish anything that was necessary to conduct it properly. The motion prevailed and Messrs. Hanna, Barker, and President Blakely were appointed.

Mr. Barker moved that the Health Officer be empowered to engage some person to destroy all small-pox clothing and bedding. Carried.

Mr. Hanna stated that the driver of a soap wagon, in whose family there was a case of small-pox, was still pursuing his vocation.

Some discussion ensued on the subject but no action was taken.

The meeting then adjourned.

TIRED OF LIFE.

An Attempt at Suicide—A Young Woman Rescued from an Untimely Grave.

About six o'clock last evening a young woman, named Lottie Gilmore, attempted to shuffle off her mortal coil. It is alleged that the woman in question, together with a companion, named Mollie Weber, have been occupying rooms on Sixth street shortly before the time named. They remained there for a short time and had several "rounds." During the convivialties, Miss Gilmore began to talk somewhat loudly and attracted the attention of the man who owned the house, who ordered her to keep quiet. This, it appears, angered her and she left the house suddenly, and started down Sixth street toward the Allegheny river. A young man perceiving the woman acting in a strange manner followed her and caught her just as she was about to throw herself over the river. The young man called for aid and Officer Wm. Johnson ran from the wharf and, assisted by another officer, who arrived opportunely, succeeded after considerable of a scuffle in conducting the unfortunate woman to the City Station House. Here she was held a tale of woe and having done so was conducted to a cell and locked up, charged with a drunken, disorderly character. The two women referred to are "boarders" at a house on Sixth avenue but far from Sixth street. They are said to be of the saloon where the woman obtained the liquor, deserves looking after by the police.

Mortality Report.

The health report for the week ending November 5th, shows that only five deaths occurred in the city. Dr. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, in stating causes of death gives the following statistics: Delirum tremens 1; abcess of liver 1; accident 1; burning 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; acute bronchitis 1; cancer of the stomach 1; consumption 2; convulsions 1; croup 2; debility 1; disease of the heart 2; disease of kidneys 1; inflammation of the bowels 1; inflammation of the lungs 3; inflammation lungs typhoid 1; inflammation of the lungs 1, and inflammation of the stomach 1. Indigestion 2; marasmus 2; old age 1; poison by morphia 1; premature birth 2; small-pox 21; stillborn 1; unknown 2; still births 4. Twenty were under one year of age, and thirty-seven less than fifteen years old. The report says as a decrease of eight in the number of small-pox cases from the report for the previous week.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Neil Warner did better than he could have expected. The house was not full, but it was something to be able to attract and gratify an audience of moderate numbers on an evening when five places of amusement were open in Pittsburgh, each striving by force of novelty or superior merits to secure the favor of the public. The play was "Virginius," with Mr. Warner in the title character, and Miss Grace Rawlinson as Virginia. Mr. Warner gave convincing evidence of being a careful, conscientious student of dramatic art, and an impressive exponent of the profoundest depths of human passion. Miss Rawlinson is one of the most beautiful women who ever tried the chance of fortune on the stage. She has a fine voice, and is not lacking in dramatic power, but several exhibit some reflex of it, and among the best of those who do so is Miss Lydia Thompson.

Moreover, Miss Thompson has executive capacity, and not only aids all her own talent with a well organized company, drilled into due subordination to the idea of centralizing the figure of Miss Thompson's self, and lending her additional charm through the absorption of their rays. The consequence is viewed in that Miss Thompson stands out from the while everybody else, except Mr. Beckett, twinkles at a respectful distance. It wasn't so with the original company, in which Lisa Weber, Pauline Markham and Ada Harland formed, with the fair Lydia, a group splendid constellation; but even stars pale with envy, and when other stars become too luminous, seek spitefully to "douse their glims." Thus it is that we now have the Thompson alone meandering through a cloud of nebulæ.

But no reasonable fault can be found with it as it is. It is very nice and light and frolicksome and entertaining. There is no end of pretty scenery and pretty groupings, pretty forms and faces. And when it isn't altogether pretty, it is deliriously droll. Dr. Watts's moral songs are no doubt very profitable to the Sunday scholar than the story of the young person whose mother gave her permission to go in to swim, provided she kept at a distance from the water, or of the cow that possessed such excellent qualities as to be suffered to eat satin and silk and submit to racial depletion forty times a day; yet it must be confessed that there are times when children of every grade of growth love the nonsense verses better than the serious ones, and are none the worse for the love, but rather the better.

At any rate, people thought so last evening, and so thinking filled the Academy to the utmost limit of its receptivity. The word "immense" has to be employed in describing the audience, and the word "enthusiastic" in speaking of its applause which was bestowed. Everybody liked the new way in which they were sealed, the new decorations of the place, and the new drop curtain by Mr. H. E. Hoyt. And they liked Miss Lydia Thompson because it was new, and because it was new because it was any better or so good as the Lydia Thompson Company that was here in the Fall. The extravaganza of "Blue Beard," produced to celebrate this re-entry, will be repeated to-night.

SILVER-PLATED CASTORS

At the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building. Only one dollar.

F. SELLERS & CO.'S REFINED LARD.

All good housekeepers are just about as fastidious as the cleanest housewife in their choice of lard, to be fresh and absolutely clean. Both of these qualities are combined in the refined lard prepared by F. Sellers & Co., corner of Tenth street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. It is never touched by the bare hand, and is free from all impurities. Be certain to ask your grocer for the lard put up by this house, and take no other.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

Attractive stock of ladies, misses and gents' furs at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

WHERE TO GET IT, AND WHAT IT WILL DO.

You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your house from Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal." Try it.

BEAVER MUFFLERS,

Gloves and caps at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health—A Physician Appointed to Take Charge of the Hospital—Reports Received, etc.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health was held last evening in their office in the City Building.

Members present: Messrs. Arrott, Barker, Bulford, Jones, Smith, Hanna and President Blakely.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Health Officer reported that during the past week 17 complaints had been made, and that 11 nuisances were abated. He also stated that 20 cases of small-pox and varioloid had been reported by the physicians.

Mr. Arrott inquired of the Health Officer whether the small-pox was increasing or decreasing.

The Health Officer replied that he believed it was increasing.

Mr. Blakely, from the committee appointed to obtain hospital tents, reported that he had visited the Arsenal, when he learned that they had none on hand. He then wrote a letter to the Quartermaster General in relation to the matter, and received an answer that no tents could be forwarded at present. The report was accepted.

Health Officer Williams then formally reported the meeting of the citizens which was held on Friday last, and stated that, in accordance with the instructions of that meeting, he had made all the arrangements for the erection of a temporary hospital on the Poor Farm.

On motion the action of the Health Officer was approved.

The meeting then took a recess to attend the citizens' meeting.

After a recess of half an hour, the Board reassembled, when the Health Officer presented a number of bills, which were referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A member inquired how many officers would be necessary at the hospital.

The Chair stated that it would be necessary to employ a physician, steward, cook, and a number of male and female nurses.

Applications were then read from J. C. Cready and Henry J. Fischer for the position of nurse.

Dr. Leasure was then nominated by Mr. Arrott as the only physician. No other nominations being made, he was unanimously elected.

The matter of fixing the compensation of the hospital physician was then discussed, but no decisive action taken.

Mr. Hanna moved that a committee be appointed to take charge of the Hospital, and to furnish anything that was necessary to conduct it properly. The motion prevailed and Messrs. Hanna, Barker, and President Blakely were appointed.

Mr. Barker moved that the Health Officer be empowered to engage some person to destroy all small-pox clothing and bedding. Carried.

Mr. Hanna stated that the driver of a soap wagon, in whose family there was a case of small-pox, was still pursuing his vocation.

Some discussion ensued on the subject but no action was taken.

The meeting then adjourned.

TIRED OF LIFE.

An Attempt at Suicide—A Young Woman Rescued from an Untimely Grave.

About six o'clock last evening a young woman, named Lottie Gilmore, attempted to shuffle off her mortal coil. It is alleged that the woman in question, together with a companion, named Mollie Weber, have been occupying rooms on Sixth street shortly before the time named. They remained there for a short time and had several "rounds." During the convivialties, Miss Gilmore began to talk somewhat loudly and attracted the attention of the man who owned the house, who ordered her to keep quiet. This, it appears, angered her and she left the house suddenly, and started down Sixth street toward the Allegheny river. A young man perceiving the woman acting in a strange manner followed her and caught her just as she was about to throw herself over the river. The young man called for aid and Officer Wm. Johnson ran from the wharf and, assisted by another officer, who arrived opportunely, succeeded after considerable of a scuffle in conducting the unfortunate woman to the City Station House. Here she was held a tale of woe and having done so was conducted to a cell and locked up, charged with a drunken, disorderly character. The two women referred to are "boarders" at a house on Sixth avenue but far from Sixth street. They are said to be of the saloon where the woman obtained the liquor, deserves looking after by the police.

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Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

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At Jas. Hoag's, Jr., 168 Federal street, directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, Allegheny. Ash, gilt-band cloth shades, complete set fixtures included; at forty cents, yard wide floor cloths, warranted to wear well; at 62½ cents, wall paper worth ten cents; at twelve cents, wall paper worth from fifteen to eighteen cents; glazed paper at twenty cents; gilt paper, fifty cents. Please call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere. Jas. Hoag, Jr., directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, 168 Federal street, Allegheny. TTh*

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